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AND GENERAL REGISTER.

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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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From the Commercial Advertiser.

LOUIS SHERIDAN'S LETTER.

A printed letter purporting to have been written by Louis Sheridan, a coloured man, formerly of Wilmington, North Carolina, but now a resident of Bassa Cove, Liberia, addressed to Mr. Lewis Tappan of this city, is circulated with great industry, and, in some instances, with singular impertinence, by the enemies of African colonization. It has elicited no small triumph on their part; they would have us believe that now we are "used up," and colonization is demonstrably proved, to borrow their own phrase, to be a "humbug." Those of us who have been to Africa, and are acquainted with the state of things there, are no little amused with these "explosions," as they are called. It is really a pity to take from these poor gentlemen the extreme gratification they seem to manifest in the reports of the incapacity of the coloured man to govern himself, or to live in the country of his ancestors.

I had intended not to notice this letter in this way, but my friends have urged me to reply to it; the impression is that among a certain class it may do harm, if permitted to pass unnoticed. Mr. Sheridan, I am aware, will appear in not the most enviable light before the public; but if he is so regardless of himself as to send such abusive and false statements to this country, and into such hands, he must take the consequences.

Sheridan came to Africa deeply imbued with a spirit of hostility to the colonization cause. As soon as he landed he was conducted, not to my house, as he says, but to my office; as soon as our introduction was over, he abruptly said, in the presence of a number of persons, "Sir, I wish to inform you that I am no colonizationist." I replied that he certainly was one in practice, "or what do you here?" He said, "I don't know how I came here." Here the conversation ended, and soon after he accompanied me to my house to dinner. I told him after dinner he could look at the houses we had built for the emigrants; some of them were not yet finished, but would be soon; that if he did not like to live in Bassa Cove he could go to Edina, or any where else he chose; that nothing should be wanting on our part to make himself and the emigrants as comfortable as our means would admit of.

He says in his letter that the houses we had prepared for the emigrants were "pens made of poles, thatched with the foliage of a shrub, called bamboo, tied on, so as when dry to admit the water by the most easy and convenient means, next to leaving the roof uncovered." How Sheridan could make this statement, so utterly wide of the truth, I am at a loss to conceive; if he saw those houses at all, he knew that they were built of logs, with doors, window shutters, and floors of good thick plank; and thatched with the branches of the palm tree, as all the native houses are, and many houses of the colonists. As Mr. Tappan has fathered this wondrously accurate production, and has really swallowed the horns to get the animal, I will inform him for his instruction that the bamboo is not a shrub; nor has it a sufficient foliage, or is it ever used, for roofing houses. And what is still more surprising, which Sheridan has not seen necessary to name to his credulous correspondent, he had built six houses before I left, at Bexley, for these same emigrants, (if they choose to occupy them) and for himself, of the same description, with logs of about the same size, and thatched with the same material as the houses he rejected, which he represents as unfit to live in; nay I hazard nothing in saying they were better than his—I saw both with my own eyes.

His next essay, he says, was to procure provisions for his people, and our storekeeper sold him a barrel of rotten corn meal, for which he says he had to pay eight dollars. I have but an indistinct recollection of this transaction. I know, however, that if Mr. Benson, the storekeeper, sold him a damaged barrel of meal it was by accident; we never saw it. Sheridan did not return it: it was his own story; but notwithstanding, under these circumstances he was permitted to pay what he thought it was worth. Mr. Seys, who was at Bassa Cove soon after, and heard of the affair, says that he paid four dollars only, and that was in brown sugar for my family, for which he charged me twenty-five cents per pound.

He says he suffered a delay of four weeks, and so much valuable time was lost. He did not apply for land or to see the constitution, until he had been in the colony three weeks; it was about two weeks before we could dismiss the barque, and during that time we were all too much engaged to think of any thing but the landing and storing of goods. It kept him a week to settle his people and examine the country up the St. Johns, in which he proposed settling. As soon as he determined on what terms he would accept of land, he received it. It is not true that he was thrown into a paroxysm of surprise and rage when he first saw the constitution; he objected to it, to be sure, and it was in vain I assured him that it was a provisional and temporary one; that the societies designed ultimately to withdraw their officers, and leave the colonies to govern themselves; but his hatred to the colonization societies would not allow him to listen to arguments in their favour.

The authority of the governor, about which Sheridan says so much in this letter, every one knows, who has reflected at all on the subject, depends for its exercise upon the support of the people. He will recollect the ludicrous circumstances which followed an attempt made by him and some two or three others to get up even a petition for a change of government, and that he said, under the excitement of the moment, that they were a "set of niggars who deserved no better government."

The libellous insinuation of my dishonestly appropriating the funds of the society to my own use, I will not at this time, nor in this way, notice. It cannot affect the cause of colonization whether I am a knave or an honest man; but for a man professing to be a Christian, for such I presume is Mr. Tappan, to circulate a slander against one of whom he is entirely ignorant, is to me a melancholy proof how far some men may go in the propagation of a favourite theory, at the expense of trampling upon those charities which constitute the bond and bliss of society, and of Christianity.

During my absence from my native land, I necessarily was, in a great measure, ignorant of the controversy which has agitated the public mind in respect to our coloured population, and never indeed took much part in it. But since my return, and of late, the gratuitous, rude, ungentlemanly, and unchristian like attacks which have been made upon me by those who would be thought leaders in the cause of philanthrophy and emancipation, have amazed me. I have asked myself, can these be my brothers? And are these their tender mercies? Heaven save me from them. I would rather throw myself upon the friendship of Bob Grey and King Soldier of Grand Bassa.

I need not say any thing in defence of the inhabitants of Edina and Bassa Cove—they are as respectable as any coloured people in the United States.

Sheridan, doubtless, will be required to answer where he now is, for denouncing them as "crazy freed negroes and mulattoes."

Sheridan's classification of the people is a false one. Equally false is his statement of the dissatisfaction of the colonists, unless he has made them so since I left.

He says that slavery is carried on among us, i. e. in our colonies. This, too, I pronounce a falsehood.

I approach now an important part of these singular statements. I give his words. He denies "that the establishment of Christian colonies of free blacks on this coast would tend to Christianize Africa; he says, I always doubted the fact, and now I know it to be false. So very far from this being the case, I will venture to affirm, that could a correct analysis be made of the progression of mind and the weight of physical influence in the two castes, the preponderance would be shown in favour of the colonist approximating nearest to the heathen's barbarity. True, there have been some very few converts of natives to Christianity, but for every one so converted five Americans have pulled off their clothes and gone naked."

I call the attention of those who may read this paper to the above statement; if it be true, our missionary societies have expended their money in vain—the reports of missionaries cannot be relied on, infidelity will triumph, and poor Africa must be left to grope her way to death in the darkness of heathen ignorance and depravity.

I feel happy, however, that I have it in my power, for the honour of the gospel, as well as the cause of colonization, to contradict this story. Waiving Sheridan's philosophy "of the progressive analysis of mind and weight of physical influence in the two castes," as beyond my comprehension, I reply, that in Edina, where he resides, is a school of native youth, one of the teachers of which is a colonist—that the other schools in the colonies are taught by colonists—that most of the ministers of the gospel are colonists—that the building of churches and the introduction of the gospel with its institutions have been through the medium of the colonists; and are we to believe that all these efforts are productive of no good to Africa? Believe it who can.

Again: we are told that "where there is one native converted to Christianity, five Americans have pulled off their clothes and gone naked." I claim to know as much at least of Africa, as Mr. Sheridan; and I never heard, or knew, of more than one instance of the kind. A poor fellow from one of the southern states, who had been taken from Africa and sold as a slave but seven years ago, and was hardly civilized, for fear of an arrest for debt in the colony, fled to King Soldier, and when his clothes were worn out, he had necessarily to adopt the costume of the natives. I saw and conversed with him frequently; he often begged of me clothes. I left him in the employ of Sheridan, as his overseer of the natives, who were employed in the cultivation of his farm, and dressed like the other colonists.

There is no such tendency to barbarism as is here stated. Sheridan saw every thing through the perverted medium of deep rooted prejudice, induced by misguided men of this country, as appears from the remarks appended to the letter by his correspondent Mr. Tappan.

We are farther told that the soil on the sea coast is very poor and good for nothing. The reverse of this is the case. Shertdan knew the productiveness of the gardens of Edina—of the farms above Edina—on the coast—and around Bassa Cove. It is truly painful to reflect upon the spirit which dictated this libel upon Africa. Mr. S. could only look from his own house to Doctor Moore's farm, situated immediately on the coast, to be convicted of the untruths he has uttered. This farm is the most productive of any in the settlement; in a season of scarcity, it supplied nearly the whole colony with vegetables.

I fear that I have protracted this reply to an improper length; but I must ask the indulgence of the reader to lay before him some few other facts, and I have done. Sheridan was told he was at liberty to settle any where he chose—to accept of land as a citizen, if he would become such, or as an alien, or on lease; he chose the latter, and accepted of a lease for 600 acres of land, as a gratuity from the society, for twenty years.

Mr. Sheridan, after representing "Africa to be a wretched place, the land good for nothing, the government inefficient, the people a wretched pack, the chattering of monkeys, and the unearthly sounds of whaw-whaw, enough to drive civilization back to its original darkness," gravely closes his letter by saying "that he is not prepared to say whether people ought to come here or not." So consistent is this veracious correspondent of Mr. Tappan.

I never was more interested than with the picturesque beauties of these African rivers. The sounds which scared this coloured man, and "made him apprehend the coming back of old chaos," were to me fraught with no ordinary delight.

JOHN J. MATTHIAS.

TO THE REV. J. J. MATTHIAS.

Rev. and Dear Sir—In compliance with your request that I should leave with you, previous to my departure for Africa, my views in writing of that notable letter from Liberia, written by Louis Sheridan, which it appears has been published with so much pains to give it the most extensive circulation, I beg leave to assure you that such is the unworthiness of the whole composition, that if it were not for the gross and unwarrantable attack which the writer has made on your character, and the fact of my being personally acquainted with all that occurred in your intercourse with him, and therefore having it in my power to refute the whole catalogue of misrepresentations, I should most certainly decline wasting either time or thought, especially at the very point of embarkation, on this said "important intelligence from Liberia." Having promised, however, to notice the matter at all, permit me in the first place to express the utter surprise which I felt on perusing it, that any man professing to have even a moderate share of common sense, could bring into public notice such a mass of ignorance, contradiction, defamation and falsehood, as furnishing cogent reasons and well founded arguments, against the benevolent scheme of African colonization. But to particularize. One conspicuous compound in the ingredient is gross ignorance. The thatch with which your houses were covered (for I saw and examined them,) was the palm leaf thatch, not bamboo. It is used universally by the native princes and head men, and will last for years. I have been in the house of a native king, on the banks of the St. Paul's River, for hours, during the heaviest showers in our rainy season, and no cypress shingles could have screened us more effectually from the rain. I have known estated gentlemen, their wives and families, in the Island of Trinidad, to live in houses thus covered, and live dry and comfortably. The poles, so called, were small logs, (I wonder if the writer ever saw log houses in "big Merica;") and I remember that the expedition in the Marine arriving before you could get them boarded up, or plastered in the inside, caused the emigrants to find them unfinished on their arrival, and of consequence that other houses were procured for them. Monkeys chatter in Liberia and annoy the new settlers!!! What "important intelligence from that country." Buggybugs, as the natives call the well known termites, known to every school-boy who has read the history of the torrid zone, for they are found in several of the finest West India islands, as well as in other countries in that division of the globe—buggybugs throw up their mounds of earth, and "oh! what millions of millions of ants there are." Dreadful! each of these little fellows is a fierce giant in the way, of ¼ an inch long, and a most powerful hindrance to colonization! But the constitution and the oath of allegiance! Horrible tyranny, that a stranger should be required, before admitted to the rights of citizenship, to pledge himself to defend the laws and government of the country to which he immigrates, and in which he intends to reside! How cruel not to make him wait three or five years before he can own a foot of land—but immediately on complying with the above conditions, give him hundreds of acres, if required, and let him go and do as he pleases! Now to sum up all this it stands thus.

Sometimes colonists going to Liberia will find their log houses covered with thatch, not quite ready for them, and have to live for a season in framed buildings covered with shingles.

To live in framed buildings covered with shingles for a while, because the other houses were not done in time to receive them, is a dreadful imposition. Therefore, colonizing free people of colour in Africa is a bad thing, and those who go are fools.

It follows—European colonists coming a long while ago to America, and having to live in the log houses covered with slabs or any thing else for the time—and that too with stern winter often just at hand, was a dreadful imposition, and they were fools—those who came first, and then advised others to follow, did so, because "misery loves company;" or, they were "afraid that as they were here, if they said any thing, no more people would come, and they would not be able to stand against the natives." Foolish people, ever to come here as they did, and be the means of founding this great republic, this wonder among the nations of the earth.

But again—colonizing free people of colour in Africa, with their own consent, is exposing them to hearing monkeys chatter in the woods among millions and millions of giant ants of a quarter of an inch long, occupying mounds of earth raised by their own ingenuity—and hearing the unearthly sound of the whaw-whaw.

But to hear monkeys chatter—though if you open your lips they scamper for life—see millions of ants—though you may crush a million at a single step—hear whaw-whaws—are a dreadful imposition—and make a wretched life.

Therefore, colonizing free people of colour in Africa is a "policy toward them cruel and wicked," and doing the "D—l's work in deceiving them to their ruin."

It follows, European emigrants a long while ago, settling in America, were exposed to bears, wolves, panthers, catamounts, rattlesnakes, racoons, &c.; some of which would destroy man, and some men's sheep, poultry, &c.; and all this was a dreadful hard case—so much so that sixty dollars bounty would be offered to a man who would kill a bear or a wolf. Add to all this the stings of musquitoes, the cawing of crows, the barking of foxes, the croaking of frogs—and they were the veriest fools to remain here, and give birth to a wealthy and great nation.

Once more, the writer swore he would not sign such a constitution, nor take the oath of allegiance. By the way, the latter was only pledging to aid in suppressing vice and crime, supporting virtue, and setting an example of proper subordination to the powers that be, but the former oath was a wicked and abominable act, and more effectually doing 'the devil's work,' than inducing coloured men to go where monkeys chatter, and termites build their mounds. But enough on this point. I repeat, that in this mass of "important information from Liberia," as the publisher calls it, there is contradiction in the statements. "Edina and Bassa Cove are picturesque enough. Were the government and people industrious and efficient, something of the delightful might be made out of them." Made out of what and whom? Let us hear. "The land on the sea coast is sandy, in many places low and marshy, is very poor and good for nothing." "The peculiar barbarousness of this country, and its yet more barbarous natives, the monkeys, ants and whaw whaws, are enough in themselves to drive civilization back to its original darkness, and make chaos come again." Again. "Would I not rather die, than do the devil's work in thus deceiving people to their ruin?" "I know not whether our experiment will make for or against the colonization scheme." "I am not prepared to say whether people ought to come here or not." "To arrive legitimately at these conclusions, will require further experiments than I have yet made."

If all this is "important information from Liberia," it derives its importance, not from its consistency, wisdom or truth, but from the important cause which it is blazoned about to traduce—the cause of colonization. For nothing that can be consistently, wisely, or truly said of that cause, can tarnish it—but tarnish it we must:—therefore let us have the most ridiculous stories about monkeys, ants, &c., more fit for the nursery than for men of common sense. Let us have picturesque and delightful, mixed up with barbarousness—sandy deserts, and good for nothing land. Let us get up something new—never mind if it is something false—no matter—and so down with colonization. The letter contains defamation—and here I wonder the more at its publication. Is it so light a matter in your country, sir, for one man to make public an allegation against another, such as is contained in that letter against you? Is it so, that you have embezzled the funds of the Colonization Society, at whose urgent entreaty you risked your life in Africa—lost your beloved companion—(pardon my adverting to that severe bereavement)—and returned lonely and widowed? Are the managers of that society so easily gulled as to demand no settlement of accounts with their agents, their officers, or governors? We know better. Invoices of their goods are taken and sent out—a book-keeper is employed—every expenditure is recorded—every sale is accounted for—and I beseech you, if your country's laws protect a citizen's reputation and character, and punish those who libellously injure them, see to it, for the sake of the Christian community of which you are a member and a minister—see to it that the publishers of such things go not unpunished. But the writer defames the good people of Liberia; he calls them "crazy free negroes and mulattos." He divides those into four classes, each of whom gives reasons why they do not oppose colonization. One because misery loves company,—another because they do not like to become conspicuous,—a third were afraid of the natives, (and I suppose the giant ants too,) and a fourth knows nothing about what has been said in America; but this they know, that they would return to the United States, if they could. These all lumped together he calls a "wretched pack," and being in such a pack gives acerbity to his temper. Now this is defamation. The people of Liberia are not crazy free negroes and mulattos. They are a decent, genteel, moral, and many of them a religious people—they are not all learned, they are not all wealthy—but they have more common sense than to be afraid of ants and monkeys—and means enough to live comfortably, as many good fat dinners the writer knows have often testified. And they are not afraid of expressing their views on any subject, or on any person. If I were to select a settlement where the least amount of dissatisfaction prevailed against the country, the colonization plan or its officers, Bassa Cove or Edina would be the place. The whole adult male population of Edina, you well know sir, united cheerfully with Bassa Cove—took the oath of allegiance, &c., were satisfied and contented. Nay, when I expressed my fears to several of the most intelligent men of Edina that the writer of this said "important intelligence" would, by his too free and fiery expression of his feelings, create dissatisfaction among the citizens—they laughed at the idea. "Do you think, sir," they replied, "that any man coming here, however well educated he may be, or whatever his wealth, can persuade us we are not happy—we are not free—we have not the means in our reach of becoming wealthy and independent?—never. Let him rage on, he will never persuade us out of our senses. But I stop here. Let all who read the "important letter," read Dr. Goheen's—read the excellent editorial from Hilary Teage, who, by the way, is not an inch behind the letter writer in point of competency to judge, whether African colonization has succeeded, or ever will succeed—but rather has the advantage in having been a greater number of years in Africa, than the other has been months.

I have not yet done with the letter, though I fear I shall weary your patience.

There are falsehoods in that letter. When you charged $8 a barrel for corn meal, it was not true that it was an exorbitant price. Every barrel I have had sent me from N. York cost $5 *here;* then add cartage 25 cents, freight $2; landing and porterage 25 cents; and where is the dreadful advance complained of? It is not true, you well remember, that the $8 barrel was a sour one. For I think I state the circumstances correctly, when I say, that first a sound barrel of meal was sold the letter writer for $8. When this was used, another was obtained, which proving a little damaged, (a most common thing with flour, meal, meats, &c. in tropical climates,) and the defect made known to you, it was put down to $4: and, if I am not very much mistaken, and I am well assured I am not, all was paid for in brown sugar at 25 cents per lb.

It is not true that the slave trade is carried on in Liberia. There are no slaves there; none are bought, sold or allowed to be there. But what gave rise to this assertion? Why, the writer in sailing along the coast in sight of land, saw a vessel; asked what she was, and was told a slaver. And so because she was a slaver, and near the coast, and above or below Monrovia, why Monrovia deals in slaves. As well may I say, because, when at Palmas for a few weeks in July 1837, I counted from Mr. Wilson's piazza, or Gov. Russworm's, seven or eight slavers pass almost within gun shot, if not quite so, of the cape, therefore the Cape Palmas people trade in slaves. It is not true that Monrovia or the old colony is dying. I believe, and so will you, sir, that its condition when we saw it in May last was healthy. I believe the statements of letters received by me lately from Dr. Goheen, Rev. B. R. Wilson, N. M. Hicks, Esq. Mrs. Wilkins, and Miss Beers. I believe the editor of the Herald. He has no possible reason for lying—for his paper is published on the spot, and falsehood would be detected immediately and he exposed.

I must close, having written more than I intended, but I cannot do so without saying, that if the friends of colonization; if the people of Liberia, never meet with any more difficulties to contend with than such buggy, bug monkey, whaw whaw sort of stories, they need not give themselves any uneasiness. For my own part, when I think or hear of the great feats of the enemies of colonization, and their wondrous tales, I conclude that if things continue so, should even the enterprize be worthy of reprehension at any time, its enemies, so long accustomed to be outrageously deviating from the truth, will never be believed; and this reminds me of a witticism I read when a boy.

> Jack was a notorious liar,
> So one day said a wit
> Honest Harry's alive!
> How do you know it said Ned.
> Oh! I'm certainly sure,
> For JACK said he was dead!!

I have written till 2 A. M. and must conclude with assurances of the continued regard and affection of

Your affectionate brother,
And obedient servant,
JOHN SEYS.

New-York, 7th December, 1838.

From Buckingham's Lectures.

THE SIMOON.

I have said that during two months of the year, the South winds prevail. The ordinary name of this formidable wind is *Simoon.* It is called in Arabic Sumyed, the wind of the desert, and by another title, which signifies the wind of fifty days. It is remarkable for its suffocating heat, and no less so for its enervating effects on the constitution. No inhabitant of a northern clime, who has never travelled in these countries, can form any adequate idea of the power of the Simoon in completely unstringing the human system and oppressing the frame with a painful sense of langor and lassitude. It produces a state of feeling which explains a proverb common among the Hindoos, "it is better to sit than to stand; it is better to lie than to sit; but to sleep is the best of all"—a saying which very well exemplifies the grammarian's degrees of comparison, positive, comparative and superlative. During the prevalence of this visitation, the chief object with every body is to wear away the time. These qualities in the southern wind are occasioned by its passing over the vast deserts which lie south of Egypt and Nubia. So great is the heat which it contracts while passing over these burning wastes, that it feels upon your cheek like a blast from the mouth of a furnace. It affects alike all animal life. Both man and beast wither under its power. Those who can afford to live without any active employment, shut themselves up and retire within the most secret parts of their houses; while the poorer classes, whose necessity obliges them to labor, do it in such a reluctant and sluggish manner, that I do not believe there is as much work done through all Egypt during the two months in which these winds prevail, as is accomplished in one week at a different season of the year. In crossing the Mediterranean Sea, the Simoon loses a portion of its heat, in consequence of which its deleterious effects are in some degree mitigated when it reaches the shores of Sicily and Italy, where it is known by the name of the Sirocco, or south east wind. The Italians and Sicilians are so affected by its prevalence, that they are disabled from doing any thing with the accustomed spirit of success; and so well is this fact understood, that the prevalence of the Sirocco furnishes a standing excuse for failures and defects of all kinds. If a poem proves flat, if a play has no plot, a picture no composition, a statue no grace, an amatory epistle no tenderness, the authors shrug their shoulders and ask, "what would you have—it was done in the Sirocco." If among the vivid and enthusiastic Italians, and after traversing half the length of the Mediterranean Sea, this wind is still able to produce such effects, you may judge what it must be in Egypt, where it comes fresh from the face of the desert. And again, if in Egypt its effects be such as I have described, what must this wind be when encountered on the deserts themselves? I have myself, on three occasions, been exposed to its effects in such a situation; and so terrific did they prove, that, although in early life I have seen danger in almost every shape, I have beheld nothing half so appaling.

Caravan Travelling—Land Storm.

In some parts of the desert the sand is soft and moveable; so much so, that a track of a caravan remains but a short time visible, being almost immediately effaced by the slightest passing breeze. And here I may mention that the insecurity of person and property throughout all the East, has retarded the improvement of the convenience of travelling to such a degree, that there is throughout all Turkey no such thing as a road made and built for the purpose of travelling; nothing of what we understand by the term *a highway.* Hence the spaces which intervene between large cities, such as Cairo and Jerusalem, for example, or Aleppo and Bagdad, are all passed over by caravans.

A caravan is only a name for an immense assemblage of travellers, making a journey in company for the sake of mutual protection. The different groups who are to make up this company assemble at some common rendezvous, as a fleet would do which is to sail under convoy. Having often been on board such fleets, the resemblance very forcibly struck me. At Cairo in the spring a large caravan sets out for Jerusalem. Notice is given by the governor of the city six weeks beforehand of the day on which the caravan is to start. A public proclamation is made, requiring all who wish to go to send notice within that time to a certain officer in the city, stating the number of camels they intend to take with them, and giving the requisite security that they will furnish themselves with an adequate supply of provisions and water. These are laid in at an established rate, so as to secure a surplus to meet contingencies. In the caravan which I accompanied there were five thousand camels, besides five or six hundred dromedaries—an animal nearly resembling the camel, but bearing no burdens, being employed chiefly on account of its speed. The number of pilgrims was about ten thousand. The conducting of such an army as this through a desert country, where it is exposed to hostile attacks, requires of course a system of discipline, an acknowledged leader, and some slight degree of coercion. When the merchandize has all been arranged and placed on the camels, when the requisite quantity [illegible] inclosed in skins, and the necessary amount [illegible], flour, coffee and butter have been prepared and made ready for carriage, the whole assemblage gets under way and performs a slight journey of two or three hours. It then encamps, posts are established around it, where a strict watch is maintained, a set of signals is agreed upon, and the orders of the chief, who occupies the post of a commodore, and whose will is law, are conveyed by a sort of telegraph. At day-break a cannon fires, all rise, and a certain time is occupied in solemn prayer, in which every human being of the entire company takes part. Breakfast being over, the outskirts of the caravan are then guarded, messages are then conveyed by the bugle, a second canon fires, and the caravan resumes its march. At night, at a signal given, a halt is made, the camels are unloaded, a barricade is formed, the watch is again set, and thus they proceed under a regular system of discipline, like that which governs the movements of an army.

In a caravan of this description I was overtaken by the Simoon when crossing the desert. The first symtoms of its approach was a sudden and oppressive heat in the air. The instant this was felt my companions too well understood what was predicted by it, turned their eyes with one accord toward the quarter from whence the wind proceeded, when we perceived a lurid streak of reddish light upon the horizon; and now, not only the Arabs were struck with terror, but the animals which accompanied us appeared equally conscious of the approaching danger, giving affecting signs of uneasiness and distress. A halt was instantly sounded, and under the orders of the prince, as he is called, or leader, as we should term him, the caravan formed a line.

The method of accomplishing this arrangement was singular and impressive, resembling very much the maritime evolutions of a fleet of transports, when threatened by an enemy. All the camels were immediately unloaded, the riders of the dromedaries dismounted, the women and children were gathered into the centre, the camels were then moored (I know no term to better describe the operation) in lines consisting of a hundred each, head to tail, having their two fore legs bent and bound with a thong, and their bodies placed sideways to the wind. As the wind approached, the animals, by a singular instinct, buried their nostrils in the sand. The people placed themselves under their lee, and all the arrangements having been thus completed, we remained in our places while the dreadful blast passed over us. Those in the company who were in weak health, became faint, almost to suffocation. The atmosphere at length became perfectly opaque, and so filled with sand that you could not see the length of a camel. Nay, at times, a man could not see his own hand. It was then that I realized for the first time, the full force of the scriptural phrase, "darkness that may be felt." The darkness of the most pitchy night I ever passed at sea was not to be compared with it. The sun was utterly obscured; and when the darkness relaxed, a yellow haze, filled the atmosphere in every direction. There were many women and children in the caravan, whose terror was indescribable. The most doleful shrieks and groans, mingled with prayers for mercy, filled our ears. All was utter confusion. No man could help his neighbour. We were every moment apprehensive that the sand would accumulate, until, becoming higher than the camels' backs, it would shelve over and bury the persons of the people who had taken shelter behind them. When this takes place, every body rises, and the camels must be moved further to the windward, where they are moored again. But this a tedious operation, and if attempted during the intensity of the storm, must be fatal to beasts and men. On the occasion I have described, the blast continued from eight to ten hours. Had it lasted two hours longer, we must all without doubt have perished, as a convoy would founder at sea.

While I was at Damascus, a caravan from Mecca, containing fifty thousand souls, was thus overwhelmed, and only sixteen persons, who were on horseback, escaped the catastrophe. The Pacha immediately despatched a large detachment of troops to the spot, to save the goods from depredation, who, arriving at the melancholy scene, found the face of the desert encumbered with heaps of the dead.

I consider these storms of the desert much worse than storms at sea; and were there printed journals in those countries, as there are in ours, we should hear more frequent accounts of their terrible consequences. As it is, the intelligence does not reach Europe, but is well known in the countries adjacent. Without doubt it must have been in this manner that the expeditions of Cambyses and of Alexander, for the discovery of the sources of the Nile, perished in the deserts through which they were prosecuting their march.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The **Twenty Second** Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Tuesday, 11th December, 1838, at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, in the presence of a crowded audience.

The President of the Society being absent, **Charles Fenton Mercer**, M. C. a Vice President, presided.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. **James Laurie**, D. D. of Washington.

The following Delegates were announced as having been appointed to represent their respective Societies at this meeting:

From the New York City Colonization Society: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D., David M. Reese, M. D., William L. Stone, Anson G. Phelps.

From the Oneida county, N. Y. Society: Henry A. Foster, M. C.

From the New Jersey State Society: John B. Aycrigg, M. C.; J. P. B. Maxwell, M. C.; William Halsted, M. C.; James F. Randolph, M. C.; Charles C. Stratton, M. C.

From the Pennsylvania Society: Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., Edward Coles, Stephen Colwell, Charles Naylor, M. C., Thomas Buchanan.

From the Young Men's Colonization Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia: Rev. William H. Gilder.

From the Virginia State Colonization Society: Charles F. Mercer, M. C.; William C. Rives, M. C.; James Garland, M. C.; Henry A. Wise, M. C.; Abel P. Upshur.

From the Monongalia county, Va. Colonization Society: Waitman T. Willey.

From the Green county, Ohio, Colonization Society: Thomas Corwin, M. C.; Samson Mason, M. C.; Patrick G. Goode, M. C.

From the Trumbull county, Ohio, Colonization Society: John W. Allen, M. C.

From the Washington City Colonization Society: Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Thomas P. Jones, Josiah F. Polk.

The Report of the Board of Managers, read by the Secretary, represented the cause in this country as rising in public estimation; its friends are resolved to impart new vigor and extent to its proceedings; and the communities in Liberia as advancing in knowledge and prosperity, and as already animated with zeal and enterprise for their own improvement, and the elevation of their race.

It is not in our power to give even a sketch of the various speeches; but it may be said that at no anniversary of the Society has the cause received a nobler impulse.

On motion of **Z. C. Lee**, of Baltimore, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Managers be accepted, and published in the African Repository, and that fifteen hundred copies be printed in separate pamphlet form.

On motion of Dr. **Reese**, of New York,

Resolved, That the experience of another year has shown, satisfactorily to this Society, that, as in every great scheme of good to mankind, so in that of African Colonization, designed to confer large and lasting good upon a whole race of men, and upon one quarter of the [illegible] misfortunes should but inflame the zeal and increase the devotion of its friends, and give new energy to all their exertions.

Henry A. Wise, M. C., submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the cause of Colonization should be hereafter, as heretofore, (in contrast to the example of abolition, the declared antagonist and enemy of Colonization,) guarded jealously from all union, association, or contact with the party politics of the country; and that such union, association, or contact, in any form, or to any extent, would be pollution to its character and death to its hopes of doing good as a cause of humanity, civilization, philanthropy, and patriotism.

An interesting debate arose on this resolution, in which the mover, the Rev. Dr. **Bethune**, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. **Spring**, of New York, and Col. **Stone**, of New York, participated. It was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. **George G. Cookman**, of the District of Columbia,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the clergy who have taken up collections on or about the 4th of July; and that they be respectfully invited, with their congregations, to continue to patronize the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Col. **Stone**, of New York,

Resolved, That since a union of the Northern, Southern, and Middle States in the colonization of our free colored population is most important to success, and especially so in its influence upon the destiny of the colored race, both in the United States and in Africa, such a union should be cherished by every friend of this Society.

On motion of **James Garland**, M. C., seconded by the Rev. R. R. **Gurley**,

Resolved, That while this Society is an object of violent attack from opposite portions of the Union, and by men of the most opposite and hostile sentiments, it is the duty of those who regard it as safe for the Union, benevolent towards our whole colored population, and fraught with blessings inestimable to Africa, to unite their counsels, their devotions, and their prayers, to give to its operations ten-fold energy and success.

After continuing in session till half past ten o'clock, the Society, on motion of Mr. **Buchanan**, adjourned, to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning at the first Presbyterian church.

Wednesday, December 12, 1838.

The Society met, in pursuance of adjournment, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the First Presbyterian Church.

The President being absent, **Charles Fenton Mercer**, M. C. of Virginia, a Vice President, took the chair.

On motion of the Rev. G. **Spring**, D. D. of New York, the Society proceeded to consider a paper entitled "Outline of a New Constitution for the American Colonization Society," which had, previously to the present meeting, been transmitted to the several Colonization Societies auxiliary to the parent institution.

Mr. **Mercer** left the chair, which was taken by Gen. **Walter Jones**, of the District of Columbia, another Vice President, and addressed the Society in opposition to the plan. The discussion was continued by D. M. **Reese**, M. D. of New York, in support of the plan; Mr. **Mercer**, against it; the Rev. G. **Spring**, D. D. of New York, on the general subject of remodelling the Parent Society; Rev. R. R. **Gurley**, of the District of Columbia, in explanation of the origin and history of the plan; by the Rev. A. **Proudfit**, D. D. of New York, the Rev. G. W. **Bethune**, D. D. of Philadelphia, and by H. A. **Foster**, M. C. in support of the plan.

On motion of Colonel W. L. **Stone**, of New York it was *Resolved*, That the whole subject of amendments to the Constitution of the Society be, together with the proposed "Outline," &c. referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report thereon at an adjourned meeting, to be held at seven o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. **Clarke**, the vote was reconsidered, and it was resolved that the committee consist of seven.

On motion of Mr. **Fendall**, *Resolved*, That the President of this meeting be one of the committee, and that the others be elected *viva voce*.

Mr. **Jones**, Mr. **Mercer**, Mr. **Gurley**, Dr. **Spring**, Mr. **Buchanan**, Mr. **Wilkeson**, and Mr. **Colwell**, were elected to be the committee.

On motion of Dr. **Reese**, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to examine into the Treasurer's accounts for the past year.

On motion of Mr. **Seaton**, *Resolved*, That the committee on the Treasurer's accounts be further instructed to examine into the proceedings of the Board of Managers.

Dr. **Reese**, Mr. **Phelps**, and Dr. **Bethune**, were appointed the committee.

On motion, the Society adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

Wednesday, 7 o'clock, p. m.

The Society met in pursuance of adjournment.

Francis S. Key, a Vice President, took the chair.

Mr. **Mercer**, from the committee on the subject of amendments to the constitution, to which committee was also referred the plan entitled "*An outline of a new constitution for the American Colonization Society*," reported sundry propositions, based on the "**outline**," for remodelling the Society, the time allowed to the committee having been too short for the preparation of a regular report, formally arranging these propositions in connexion with the existing constitution of the Society.

The question was taken on these propositions *seriatim*, and they were respectively carried.

The **Chair** then announced the question on the adoption of the whole constitution as amended.

Mr. **Fendall** moved that, in order to afford a fuller opportunity for deliberation on so important a subject, and particularly for an exact comparison of the constitution as amended with the old constitution, the amendments adopted be referred back to the committee who reported them, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, a new constitution, in proper form, on the principles of said amendments.

Dr. **Reese** opposed the motion; and, not being seconded, it was withdrawn.

The question was then put on the adoption of the whole constitution as amended, and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Dr. **Reese**, *Resolved*, That the committee to whom was referred the subject of amending the constitution submit, at an adjourned meeting to be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, a fair copy of the new constitution.

On motion of Mr. **Mercer**, *Resolved*, That the new Board of Directors be instructed to transmit to each of the several colonies in Africa a copy of the constitution as amended, with a letter explanatory of the causes which led to its adoption, and of its intended operation on them.

Dr. **Reese**, from the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and the proceedings of the Board of Managers, made a report, showing the amount of receipts and expenditures for the past year, and the amount of receipts in each of the three next preceding years. The report bore testimony to the accuracy of the accounts; to the faithful performance, by the Managers and Treasurer, of their duties; and recommended an inquiry into the practicability and expediency of diminishing expenses.

Mr. **Wilkeson** stated that the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, with the consent of the delegates from the affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, to examine into and report on certain unsettled and disputed African accounts existing between the American Colonization Society and the said two affiliated Auxiliary Societies, having been compelled by their public duties, as members of Congress, to separate without concluding their examination, the parties had referred the matters in controversy to his arbitrament: that he had carefully examined the same, and had made the award announced in a report, which he then submitted.

Ordered, That the report be entered on the journal of the Society.

On motion of Mr. **Stone**, *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to recommend suitable persons to constitute the Board of Directors and Executive officers under the new organization.

Mr. **Mercer**, Dr. **Reese**, Dr. **Bethune**, Mr. **Gurley**, and Mr. **Seaton**, were appointed the committee.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Society met in pursuance of adjournment.

Mr. **Mercer** took the chair.

Mr. **Gurley**, from the committee on the subject of the Constitution, read the Constitution, as amended, which is as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

3d. Every citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to two delegates; each Society having under its care a colony shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a colony composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shal meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. They shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such colonies, and manage the general affairs of colonization throughout the United States, except within the states which planted colonies. They shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee of five, with such officers as they may deem necessary, who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, but in the latter case shall have a right to speak, but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of these officers, to adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power to make such provision by an equitable assessment upon the several societies.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such society which has under its care a colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President (or, in his absence, the Vice Presidents, according to seniority,) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary: *Provided*, The same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the said societies, transmitted to each of the societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors: *Provided*, Such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The Representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution shall have the power to elect delegates to serve in the Board of Directors until others are appointed by their Societies. The delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied, after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a rateable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use, and benefit of the colony of Monrovia, and the agent of the Society, or Governor, shall reside therein.

Dr. Reese, from the Recommendatory Committee on the subject of nominations, made a report; which was discussed.

Mr. Mercer left the chair, which was taken by Mr. McKennan, of Pennsylvania, and moved to recommit the report; which motion was lost.

Mr. Mercer then moved to amend the report; which motion was also lost.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and re-elected the present President and Vice Presidents, except Mr. McKim, of Maryland, a deceased Vice President.

The following gentlemen were elected additional Vice Presidents, viz.

The Rev. Dr. Laurie, the Rev. Dr. Hawley, of the District of Columbia, and the Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi; on motion of Dr. Reese.

The Rev. James Boorman, of New York; on motion of Dr. Proudfit.

Henry A. Foster, M. C. of New York; on motion of Mr. Stone.

Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, and Robert Campbell, of Georgia; on motion of Mr. Gurley.

Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey; on motion of Dr. Bethune.

Alexander Reed, of Washington county, Pennsylvania; on motion of Mr. McKennan.

James Garland, of Virginia; on motion of Mr. Clarke.

Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ohio; on motion of Mr. Gilder.

The American Colonization Society, under the new organization, then met. Present,

Charles F. Mercer, M. C. from the Virginia Colonization Society.

Dr. Spring, Mr. Phelps, Dr. Proudfit, Mr. Stone, and Dr. Reese, from the New York City Colonization Society.

Dr. Bethune, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Colwell, from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Rev. Wm. H. Gilder, from the Young Men's Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Thos. L. McKennan, M. C. from the Colonization Society of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

M. St. Clair Clarke and P. R. Fendall, from the Washington City Colonization Society.

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, was called to the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Charles F. Mercer and James Garland, from the Virginia State Society.

Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. and Anson G. Phelps, from the New York City Colonization Society.

George W. Bethune, D. D., Thomas Buchanan, and Stephen Colwell, from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Walter Jones and Francis S. Key, from the Washington City Colonization Society.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on the third Tuesday of January next.

Thursday, December 13, 1838.

The Board of Directors met, and elected Samuel Wilkeson, Wm. W. Seaton, M. St. Clair Clarke, Wm. L. Stone, and Thomas Buchanan, as members of the Executive Committee; Ralph R. Gurley, to be Corresponding Secretary; Philip R. Kendall, to be Recording Secretary; and Joseph Gales, Sen. to be Treasurer.

List of Officers and Directors of the American Colonization Society for the ensuing year:

President.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Vice-Presidents.

1. John C. Herbert, of Maryland.
2. General John Mason, of Virginia.
3. Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey.
4. General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia.
5. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
6. General Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia.
7. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut.
8. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
9. Philip E. Thomas, of Maryland.
10. John Colton Smith, of Connecticut.
11. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
12. Louis McLane, of Delaware.
13. J. H. McClure, of Kentucky.
14. Gen. Alexander Macomb, of Dist. of Columbia.
15. Moses Allen, of New York.
16. Gen. Walter Jones, of District of Columbia.
17. Francis S. Key, of District of Columbia.
18. Samuel H. Smith, of District of Columbia.
19. Joseph Gales, Jr., of District of Columbia.
20. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia.
21. Alexander Porter, of Louisiana.
22. John McDonogh, of Louisiana.
23. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.
24. George Washington Lafayette, of France.
25. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Kentucky.
26. Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of New York.
27. William Maxwell, of Virgina.
28. Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. of Connecticut.
29. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
30. Walter Lowrie, of Pennsylvania.
31. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
32. Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire.
33. Samuel Prentiss, of Vermont.
34. Stephen Duncan, M. D. of Mississippi.
35. William C. Rives, of Virginia.
36. William L. Marcy, of New York.
37. Nicholas Brown, of Rhode Island.
38. Rev. James Laurie, D. D. of Dist. of Columbia.
39. Rev. William Hawley, of District of Columbia.
40. Rev. William Winans, of Mississippi.
41. Rev. James Boorman, of New York.
42. Henry A. Foster, of New York.
43. John Ker, M. D. of Mississippi.
44. Robert Campbell, of Georgia.
45. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
46. Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania.
47. James Garland, of Virginia.
48. Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Ohio.

Board of Directors.

1. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia.
2. James Garland, of Virginia.
3. Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. of New York.
4. Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. of New York.
5. Anson G. Phelps, of New York,
6. George W. Bethune, D. D. of Pennsylvania.
7. Thomas Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.
8. Stephen Colwell, of Pennsylvania.
9. Walter Jones, of District of Columbia.
10. Francis S. Key; of District of Columbia.
11. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
12. Samson Mason, of Ohio.
13. John B. Aycrigg, of New Jersey.
14. William Halsted, of New Jersey.

Executive Committee.

1. Samuel Wilkeson.
2. William W. Seaton.
3. Matthew St. Clair Clarke.
4. William L. Stone.
5. Thomas Buchanan.
6. Joseph Gales, Sr. Treasurer.
7. Ralph R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary.
8. Philip R. Fendall, Recording Secretary.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1838.

A CHANGE IN THE HERALD.

It will be remembered that when the publication of the Colonization Herald was begun in its present form, we intimated that it might not, perchance, be continued even throughout the year. The full period will, however, be completed with the publication of the present number of the paper; and the conditional pledge which we gave at the outset has been thus fully redeemed. Our subscribers can best say for themselves how far they have acceded to the terms of the contract. The punctual among them, with the consciousness of having done their duty, will, we earnestly hope, extend to our future efforts the same practical aid as heretofore by making early remittances; while the indolent and the procrastinators may make some atonement for their error by sending us the subscription of the next, together with that for the past year. It remains for us to explain our plan of action for the ensuing year, and the motives for adopting it.

The estimates of expense of the paper in its present form and for weekly issue were made with some care, and the per contra of amount from subscriptions, known and probable, was also duly examined. The result was a determination to send out the paper in its enlarged size, and with, as it is believed, amended appearance and composition. Time, that great teacher, has shown, however, that whilst the expense has been undoubtedly incurred, the means of meeting it have not been placed at our disposal to the extent indicated. But in justification of our calculations, be it said, by the way, that the chief pecuniary deficiency has been caused by the failure of a positive engagement entered into with the Society, by other parties, to take at a reduced rate a large number of copies of the paper. In one instance, particularly, the promise was given in due form to take a thousand copies. Under plea and for reasons needless for us to examine on this occasion, the party asked to be freed from the contract, a request which was granted, as we now think too readily, by the Board of Managers, to whom the matter was referred. The large gap thus left has not been filled up by individual subscription, although the additions from this head have been considerable and in many instances accompanied with very flattering expressions of approval of the manner in which the paper has been conducted. It has, therefore, been deemed inexpedient by the Board of Managers of the Society to continue the Herald in its present form.

Were the friends of Colonization free to talk merely, without carrying into practice, colonization, their means would be ample for publishing numerous and extensive periodical publications: but it does not comport with their views to divert from the treasury of the Society money for this purpose, in place of applying it to the relief of degraded and heathenish Africa and the liberation of the colored race from the trammels of all kinds in which they are held here at home. As a matter of mere business, it would be found no hazardous speculation to continue to publish the Herald, since the most difficult part of the process has been gone through, and a little more outlay of capital would, we sincerely believe, in a year or two more bring an abundant return. But the Society is not free to make these experiments, compatibly with the duties of its stewardship.

After all, it is very obvious that a vehicle for the preservation, collection and subsequent issue of documentary and other matter illustrative of the progress of colonization principles in the United States, and of the state and wants and growth of the colonies in Africa, is indispensable. To meet, therefore, the wishes in this respect of colonizationists throughout Pennsylvania and the adjoining states, without unnecessary expense to the common treasury, it has been deemed advisable by the Board of Managers at the suggestion of the Executive Committee to adopt the following arrangement for the next year.

PROSPECTUS.

The **Colonization Herald** and **General Register** will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages octavo each—at the same price as heretofore of $2 a year, payable in advance. The Magazine will be well printed on good paper and neatly stitched in a paper cover. In addition to the articles of a strictly Colonization character, there will be introduced into its pages selections on Agriculture and Manufactures, and notices and reviews, original and selected, of Travels, Memoirs, and the sound and healthy literature of the day. It is hoped, in fact, that this magazine will be a family companion accessible to, and perused by both young and old, to whose intellectual and moral tastes it will furnish wholesome and appropriate nutriment. Liberal discounts will be made to agents and societies taking a number of copies, on condition that the money be remitted regularly in advance.

Extras will be issued at any time in which information of interest to the cause of colonization reaches the Board of Managers. No additional charge will be made for this extra matter, even though it should be equal in amount to that of the regular Herald.

The fine and fast sailing ship *Saluda* will sail from Norfolk about the 15th of next month, (January,) and the friends of Colonization in Virginia and elsewhere are requested to give notice of this opportunity for emigration. Application for passage in behalf of respectable free coloured persons may be made to Joseph Gales, Sen., Washington; B. Brand, Richmond, or John McPhail, Norfolk. Editors are respectfully invited to copy this notice.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The reader will find in our columns of this week an account, which we may presume to be official, of the proceedings of the American Colonization Society, and of its re-organization, at the annual meeting. We shall not, in imitation of our friend of the Christian Statesman, give our views of the policy and propriety of the changes formally agreed upon. When we say that we believe them to be both politic and proper in the main, we have expressed as much as just now is necessary. It does not imply any derogation from the valuable services rendered by the old Society to say, that a central body was wanted, from which animating impulses can be communicated in quick and regular succession to all parts of the Union, itself the recipient, in return, of the proceedings of the several State and Auxiliary Societies. In the language of the Statesman we would say—

"Differences are now settled, doubts satisfied, mutual confidence restored, and all the parts and members of the General Society closely, and we trust indissolubly united. State Societies may, under the present constitution, manage the affairs of Colonization, to a certain extent, within their respective States, and in Liberia, according to their own discretion, while they feel that their interests in all matters of general concern are identified with those of the American Society. The American Society, on the other hand, embodying in itself the united wisdom and power of the State Societies in the administration of the affairs of Government in Africa, and of all the concerns of Colonization throughout the Union, not left by the constitution to particular State Societes, and sustained in the sphere of its action, by the pledged faith of those associations, must proceed, unembarrassed in its operations, with augmented, if not with tenfold energy and success. We have great confidence that the constitution which has been adopted will receive the cordial approbation of such State Societies as were not represented at the annual meeting, so that the Parent Institution shall continue to be truly and emphatically what its name imports, *The American Colonization Society*."

Of one of the first measures of the new Board of Directors we can speak in terms of unqualified approbation—in reference to the interests of Liberia and of Colonization in general—although our Society loses thereby the services of a faithful, true and successful agent, to part with whom is no small sacrifice of feeling and of immediate advantage. Again we let the Statesman speak for us in this matter:

"The appointment of Thomas Buchanan, Esq. as Governor of all the Colonies or settlements in Liberia, under the control of the Board of Directors, is one which must give assurance to all who have the happiness to know this gentleman, that nothing will be neglected for the advancement of the scheme of the Society in Africa, which entire devotion to the cause, united to courtesy, firmness, piety, and to a clear and comprehensive judgment, can supply.

"The familiar acquaintance of Mr. Buchanan with the social and political condition of these communities, and his experience and success in the direction of affairs at Bassa Cove, give security additional (if such were desired) to his high intellectual and moral qualifications for the station to which he is chosen, for the able execution of his trust."

Of another appointment by the General Board, the opinion expressed by the Statesman will, we believe, be echoed by all those whose attention has been directed to the cause and the man:

"The choice of the Board in the selection of a General Agent has happily fallen upon a gentleman (Judge Samuel Wilkeson) already well known to the public as the author of one of the best plans ever suggested to the Society, and for the large sacrifices which he has already made of personal comfort, of time, and of money, for its execution, and for the general prosperity of the cause. The character of Judge Wilkeson exhibits a rare combination of energy, comprehensiveness and decision, with all that knowledge of men, and skill, and activity in business, which long experience and habit in the management of complex and extended affairs, give to an acute and vigorous mind. He quits the retirement of a home of wealth, and the circle of his relatives, to engage without compensation, and with his might, in efforts to infuse new life and power into the movements of a Society which he regards as full of promised blessings to two races of men, and to almost half the world. He believes with the early and able friends of the Society that the object is of no less interest to the Patriot than to the Christian; that it is truly national, and worthy to be sustained by national means."

FREE DISCUSSION!

The following, among other resolutions passed at a meeting of coloured persons in Boston, show the attitude in which white abolitionists continue to place the coloured people. Asking for themselves toleration and freedom of action and opinion, we see how bitterly they proscribe them, if used by others in a manner which does not chime in with their prejudices. Could the bite accompany the bark, what should we not have to fear?

Resolved, That we owe it to our self-respect, to our enslaved brethren at the South, to bleeding Africa, to the cause of justiee and humanity universally, once more in our united capacity, and in the most solemn manner, to enter our protest against the American Colonization Society, as purely selfish in its origin, basely deceptive in its pretences, utterly corrupt in its principles, and truly diabolical in its designs.

Resolved, That just in proportion as we fear, deprecate and abhor that society, as our bitterest foe and the giant protector of the slave-system, is our regard for the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, which makes no compromise with slavery, denounce that prejudice seeks our banishment to Africa, and claim for us equal rights and privileges with others on this our native soil.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Rev. R. R. Gurley, General Agent and Secretary of the American Colonization Society, the most guilty and prominent of all our persecutors—the man who, as editor of the African Repository, and as the writer of the annual reports of the Society, is responsible for all the apologies in behalf of slavery, all the slanders heaped upon us as free coloured citizens, all the atrocious sentiments which justify our proscription while we remain in this country, which have disfigured the pages of those periodicals.

Resolved, That we are constrained to regard him as double-tongued, two-faced, callous-hearted, hostile to our continuance in the land of our nativity, the friend and coadjutor of those who trade in slaves and souls of men, a northern man with southern principles, and a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Resolved, That in Elliot Cresson, who is now in this region attempting to deceive the people, we discern one who is unsurpassed in his contempt of the coloured race, in his malignity toward our abolition friends, in his deceitfulness and cunning—one who has 'stolen the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in'—one who wears a *Quaker garb*, in order that he may the more successfully dupe the people into the support of a scheme which, like the human heart as described by our Saviour, is 'deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked.'

Resolved, That the lawless man, who, as foreman of the Grand Jury of Philadelphia, recently in his presentment reprobated the free discussion of the subject of slavery, libelled the characters of our truest friends, justified in effect riot and arson, and presented the rebuilding of Pennsylvania Hall (sacred to 'Virtue, Liberty and Independence,') as **a nuisance**, instead of being welcomed into New England pulpits as a friend of Africa, rather deserves to be put in close confinement, as the enemy of mankind.

Resolved, That Elliot Cresson is that man.

Resolved, That for these men to pretend that they desire to suppress the foreign slave-trade, while they are in league with our domestic slave-traders; that they are opposed to slavery, while they court the society and companionship of slave-holders; that they deplore the condition of the natives of Africa, whom they have not seen, while they calumniate and persecute the free coloured citizens of the United States, whom they have seen, *but dare not confront, face to face*; that they are the friends of religion, while they maintain that it is not in the power of religion to subdue American prejudice; all this is amazing effrontery, and a gross insult to the Deity, and to the human understanding.

Resolved, That those clergymen who, notwithstanding all the light that has been shed upon the subject, now countenance the false pretensions of the Colonization Society, are without excuse, and merit the condemnation of every friend of liberty.

"SHAMEFUL SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION."

The *Emancipator* of the 20th instant with its characteristic disregard of common sense and common consistency, introduces, under the above heading, an accusation against the colonization papers for not publishing the whole of an article in the Liberia Herald, on the means of sustaining and giving additional strength to the colonies. And whence, reader, do you suppose the Emancipator has procured said article? From the Liberia Herald itself? No; it tells us that it is not in receipt of this latter. From one of its own veracious kind—the Pennsylvania Freeman, for example, so happy in garbling Liberia intelligence? Not at all. It derives the *suppressed* article from a colonization paper, at least so it designates the Christian Mirror. Now we would ask if any thing except the weekly exhibitions in the columns of the Emancipator, can surpass this last display of cool assurance?

But the consistency of this paper merits a few words. It taxes the colonization papers with a suppression not of news, but of editorial opinion from Liberia; yet the same Emancipator which brings such a charge, whilst it uniformly distils the venom of every slander and falsehood in every letter or rumour from or respecting Liberia, calculated to bring discredit on the colonies and disrepute on the people, sedulously withholds all explanations, correctives and contradictions of said slanders, no matter how authoritative and convincing they may be, or pure and intelligent their authors. It can circulate in extras as well as in its regular sheet the ravings of a 'White Man in Liberia,' slandering not only Colonization Societies, but the colonists and the coloured race; but it can find no room for inserting the full exposure of this White Man's falsehoods, given in the letter of the Rev. Mr. Seys, every way a competent and trustworthy witness. It can give similar circulation, and with notes of joy to the hasty and passionate expressions equally aspersing personal character and the character of the colonists, in a private, and we have no doubt confidential letter, by Louis Sheridan to Lewis Tappan. But no space can be found for the rebutting testimony and full and withering rebuke of poor Sheridan's delirious outpourings, by the Rev. Messrs. Matthias and Seys, which will be found on the first page of this week's Herald.

It would be fortunate for the Emancipator and others of its kidney, if its only claim to infamy for bringing a noble cause of emancipation into disrepute and almost execration, consisted in suppressing truth. But it takes a bolder stand, and arrogates to itself the honors of the pillory, by its continuous stream of libel and falsehoods. Any deficiency on this score in editorial effort is readily made up by its chosen ally and correspondent, Mr. Lewis Tappan, who seems to have acquired such a habit of causeless assertion that he thinks himself freed from obedience to any of the commonly recognized modes of logical or legal proof, as if the common sense of his readers had been frittered away by processes like that in which he has lost his own. Not content with the gratuitous and infamous calumnies on southern people and on human nature by the publication, as history, of the romance of James Williams, he must, forsooth, assure the credulous faithful, after the exposure of the libel in the Alabama Beacon and by letters from Virginia, that he had conversed with several Virginians then in the city (N. York) and that in a few days he would show that the chief incidents in the narrative were substantially true. We have not this valuable note with its initials L. T. as published in the Emancipator now before us; but we give its substance, if not its words. As commentary on this, the A. S. Executive Committee found it necessary in a short time after to formally acknowledge the falsehood of the narrative of James Williams. Nothing discouraged, however, by the infamy which will ever attach to all the parties in this outrageous tissue of falsehoods on the people of the South, Mr. Tappan like a practised gladiator ever eager to win the notice of the multitude craving for novelty, next publishes a letter received from a sick and mentally disturbed colonist at Bassa Cove (Louis Sheridan,) and exposes the infirmities of this man, and circulates a slander on the colonists, a part of that very race for which he professes such unbounded love. Nor is this all. He sends this letter forth with an introduction, the concluding part of which is in a direct and palpable contradiction with the well known facts of the case. It is a concentrated aspersion of the principles and doings of colonization here and in Africa, and except in one particular must be read in a sense the very opposite of that affirmed by its writer, Lewis Tappan. That one particular is the opposition to colonization, on the part of so many of the free coloured people of the northern states—an opposition created in part, and fomented entirely by the studied misrepresentations, and, as far as in the power of the Abolition presses, by the withholding of all correct information respecting the colonies in Liberia.

We wish that we had finished for the present an exposure of the utter perversion of facts by the abolition presses. Perhaps after all they gain a kind of undeserved notoriety by being in any way noticed. The present instance, however, is one that merits an immediate rebuke. The Pennsylvania Freeman, in an account, after its own fashion, of the anniversary meeting of the American Colonization Society, says: "Henry A. Wise, fresh from fighting the battles of slavery in the Capitol, made a speech eulogistic of colonization as a southern Society, and as the friend of Southern institutions, and Bethune (meaning the Rev. Dr. of Philadelphia) followed in approbation of the speech of the Virginian." This is untrue—If the writer for the Freeman had taken the trouble to look for any thing like details of the meeting, such as are found in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser and the New York Observer and even the Journal of Commerce, from which he afterward quotes, he would have found that Dr. Bethune moved an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Wise, by striking out the words; "its declared antagonist and enemy," understanding these words as intended by the mover to refer to Colonization as the enemy of Abolition. We shall quote from the Observer:

"Under this misapprehension Dr. B. went into a course of very eloquent and feeling remarks, in which, with much warmth, but in a truly Christian spirit, *he disclaimed and utterly refused, as a friend to the Colonization cause, to be the enemy of any man, or an adversary to the emancipation of slaves and the final extinction of slavery from the face of the earth.*

"The President suggested to Dr. B. that he had misunderstood the phraseology of the resolution, since the words objected to related not to colonization as the enemy of abolition, but to abolitionists as the enemy of colonization.

"Dr. B. then retracted, but hoped the resolution would be so modified as to prevent the possibility of misapprehension, or of misrepresentation, of which the enemies of the cause would instantly avail themselves. He then went on to insist that colonization should be kept on its original ground of strict neutrality, and be neither perverted in defence of slavery or against it. Its whole object, and its exclusive object, was the colonizing of free coloured persons on the coast of Africa with their own consent. It would be death to the Society at the North, to represent it as the adversary of the ultimate abolition of slavery. Nothing recommended it more to judicious and temperate minds than its being so furiously assailed by men utterly reckless of the bonds of union among the States, and of the safety of the South. *But if it were held necessary for him, as a friend of colonization, to cease to pray and labour for the final abolition of slavery from among men, or to love his fellow man because he had a darker skin, he would abandon the Society in a moment. He should hold himself recreant to the cause of philanthropy and condemned in the world to come if he did not.*"

If any abolition leader, editor, writer, or speaker who peruses the above, and especially the portions which we have italicized, has any true sensibility remaining, he must feel remorse for a course of conduct by which he and his associates have excluded themselves from an opportunity of thus clearly and boldly advocating before slaveholders the immutable truths of the brotherhood of the whole human race, and the right of freedom by all men. And yet, so far from repeating this truly Christian and philanthropic view as maintained by Dr. Bethune, the Pennsylvania Freeman falsifies his language, and characteristically misquotes even the paper which it professes to take as authority in the matter. The following is the concluding sentence in the Freeman. "The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that Wise talked of putting down the abolitionists with "cold steel and Dupont's best gunpowder," and yet he tells us that this speech was "ELOQUENTLY RECIPROCATED BY THE REV. DR. BETHUNE. Comment is unnecessary." But we have a comment to make notwithstanding. There is in this extract a double falsehood; first, in attributing to Dr. Bethune sentiments which he did not utter; and secondly, in not making use fairly of the Journal of Commerce and its correspondents. The last is palpable, gross, and with evident *malice prepense.* The eloquent reciprocation is itself an inaccurate notice of the true scope and spirit of Dr. Bethune's speech, a portion of which we have already given. So far from Dr. Bethune or any other person eloquently reciprocating the speech of Mr. Wise, as falsely affirmed in the Freeman, the Journal of Commerce, by one of its correspondents, as we read in the very page from which the Freeman quotes, adds, "but it did not meet with a response from Northern friends of the cause, as I had occasion to know, both from a public and private expression of views. A distinguished member from the east, of the same politics, and a Colonizationist, called it *raving*. Mr. Bethune of Philadelphia, who succeeded him, repudiated the strong language of Mr. W's resolution, which seemed to commit the Colonization Society to declare itself the enemy of the Abolition Society. It was afterwards so modified as to place it on its true basis, thus: the abolitionists have from the first opened the war on the Colonization Society, and have kept it up to this day. The resolution therefore was so worded as to recognize this as the relative position of the two parties. The latter institution has, for the most part, acted on the defensive. Mr. W. accepted the modification of this resolution."

The Freeman quotes the language of the first of the correspondents of the Journal of Commerce in reference to Dr. Bethune's speech, as to the words "eloquently reciprocated," and dovetails it in so as to fit it as a reply to and approval of the obnoxious and violent language of Mr. Wise specified by the second correspondent. The first letter in the Journal of Commerce gives a general notice of Mr. Wise's remarks, but without introducing any violent or reprehensible sentiment or language; and hence the equally general though erroneous notice of Dr. Bethune's reply could not so materially mislead the reader. The second letter by another hand, adduces the reprehensible language of Mr. Wise, and also gives the general and opposing sentiments of northern men present, and the specific opposition and reprobation by Dr. Bethune. The Pennsylvania Freeman takes a piece from each letter, and makes a kind of mosaic which is no picture at all either of what was said at the meeting or of what was reported in the paper from which it professes to quote. And these and its affiliated supporters and allies, distorters of truth and defamers of character, have the effrontery to present themselves before the American people as the advocates of a great *moral* reform to be accomplished by *moral suasion!!* For ourselves, and we say it without any personal grievance or personal suffering in the whole matter, it is our deliberate conviction, and it shall be a rule for our judgment of men, that when we see articles accusatory, denunciatory or condemnatory of a man's character in the abolition presses, we shall receive them as *prima facie* falsehoods, uttered either in their ignorance of all the circumstances, or with malice aforethought, and desire to injure and destroy the fair fame of all those who will not think precisely as they do, respecting means about which the good, the pious, and the enlightened, may and do honestly differ in opinion.

In our last week's paper, when speaking of the labours and success of Mr. Cresson in New England, we used erroneously the term abolition for colonization in the phrase "temperate and judicious advocacy of abolition." But for the perversion of the term by a set of disorganizing fanatics nothing is more natural than not only the connexion between colonization and rational abolition with the consent of all the parties concerned, but than the occasional substitution of the one term for another in the ardour of speech or of composition. Colonization accelerates in rapid ratio the emancipation of the slaves; whilst the latter when extensively carried on increases the number of those who are willing and eager to seek a new home in Africa.

The numerous arrivals from England of late, do not bring any news of moment, except reports, rendered by some details probable, of a war between Great Britain and Russia. There are just now two points of collision between these powers—the free passage of the Dardanelles and trade of the Black Sea to which Russia is always averse; and the demonstrations made through Persia on Upper India by Russian intrigues and suggestions.

Mr. Combe will begin his lectures on Phrenology on Friday the 4th of January, at the lecture room of the Museum, corner of George and Ninth Street. Tickets will be for sale at different book stores to be announced in the daily papers. We learn that from the interest manifested by professors, physicians and others savans and literati, and by numbers of the curious and intelligent of all professions and of both sexes that a large class may be expected to hear Mr. Combe.

MISSIONS TO THE SLAVES.

The Rev. C. C. Jones has resigned the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Policy in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, and returned, we understand, to the work of preaching the gospel to slaves in Georgia. At this change we most sincerely rejoice; for however well qualified he may be for the duties to which he had been called in the seminary, his place can be more easily supplied there, than in the self-denying missionary field which he has chosen, we trust for life. We have long believed, and are constantly more and more confirmed in the belief, that the slave population of the southern states are, in many respects, the most accessible people by the gospel of Christ on the face of the earth; and there are surely no Christians, in our day, under so strong obligations to teach the gospel to any portion of our fallen race, as slave-holders are under to teach it to the slaves—if we except the obligation of parents to children. But alas, the depravity—pride—deceitfulness of the human heart! How few among even the *most humble, self-denying*, and *devoted* ministers of the cross, either enter this department of labour, or are careful to give faithful instruction to this class of the households to which they have undertaken to be spiritual overseers and pastors —*Charleston, S. C. Ch. Journal.*

From the Baltimore American.

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

Embarkation of Emigrants.—The fine brig Oberon, of 200 tons burthen, chartered by the Maryland State Colonization Society, sailed from this port on Thursday last the 22d instant, direct for Cape Palmas, having on board Doctors McDowal and McGill, and between fifty and sixty emigrants. This expedition, like several others that have preceded it, was fitted out with every comfort and convenience that could be desired, and the emigrants all appeared contented and happy. Among them were ten of the servants of our fellow citizen, Thos. Oliver, Esq., who, in addition to their freedom, generously gave them a handsome sum to aid them in making a comfortable settlement in Liberia.

The religious exercises were conducted on the wharf by the Rev. John Davis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge of the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large company who assembled at an early hour to attend the embarkation of the emigrants.

Capt. Thos. Jackson, and Mr. Joshua Stewart, citizens of Liberia, who came out last spring on a visit to their friends, returned in the Oberon, carrying with them the kind feelings and good wishes of their friends and relatives, with whom they enjoyed, while here, extensive intercourse. There is good reason to believe that their visit to the United States has made a most favourable impression on the [illegible] colored people of this city. They were both formerly citizens of Baltimore, and left here with the hope of benefitting themselves and their families in Africa. They represented themselves as being happy and contented in their adopted country, and Mr. Jackson carries out with him a large family who are the relatives of his wife. The Rev. Mr. Davis liberated [illegible] named Robert Scotland [illegible] rents, who have [illegible] were [illegible] tion which evince the [illegible] tion among the coloured people. [illegible] families went out who have weighed the matter maturely, and having sold their property, invested their money in trade goods to take with them.

We noticed with pleasure the attendance for the first time of several of the coloured Methodist Ministers of this city, who occupied the boat with the emigrants, and accompanied them on board the vessel. The impression, as far as we can learn, is more general among them that if, by possibility, colonization should fail to benefit the adult coloured population of the present generation, it provides a very desirable home for their children—an impression which will surely promote the success of the enterprise. After all, it is not fine speeches nor able essays that will most effectually remove the prejudices of the coloured race, but the frequent arrival and departure of vessels bearing emigrants to and from Liberia—thus affording the facilities for correspondence and intercourse between the two nations, which in time will subdue the opposition of those who would be desirable as emigrants.

We feel no hesitation in saying that a better expedition has never left the United States for Liberia; and so long as the Society can make their condition equally comfortable, there is little reason to apprehend a deficiency of emigrants.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Rev. Dr. Proudfit:

Dear Sir—About eighteen months since I became a member of the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Society, but not a conspicuous one. Last fall I travelled through the South West and Slave States, and had then an opportunity of seeing American slavery in all its full bearings; and I am happy to say that American slavery is not in reality what it is represented to be by abolition lecturers. In consequence of this, I have withdrawn myself from the said society; and I now feel strongly persuaded that the Colonization Society is destined, under the blessing of God, to become the means of conferring the greatest amount of happiness and real good to the colored population of this country.

I have the honour to be, dear sir,
Your most obd't servant,
C. Sparry,
General Agent to the Am. Society for promoting
the Principles of the Reformation.

New York, 18*th Dec.* 1838.

Colonization Cause in New Jersey.—At a public meeting convened for that purpose on Tuesday evening the 28th ult., at the Presbyterian church at Newton, in the county of Sussex, the subject of colonization was discussed by a respectable and attentive audience; and it was resolved to constitute a Society auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society. The meeting adjourned until the following day, after appointing a committee to draft and report a constitution for the Society. It was then reported and unanimously adopted: the officers of the Society appointed, and a number of persons subscribed to the constitution. A general approbation of the colonization enterprise was manifested, and $186 pledged in aid of the purchase of a ship.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

Colonization.—The Treasurer of the American Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of a Legacy of two hundred dollars, bequeathed to that Society by the late Miss Mary Platt, of Fishkill, in Dutchess county, New York, from her executors, Messrs. Jeremiah and Daniel W. Platt, through the medium of G. Sherwood, Esq. of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New York.

From the Saratoga Sentinel.

MARGARET MILLER DAVIDSON.

[Most of our readers, we presume, are familiar with the "Literary Remains of Lucretia M. Davidson," a young lady, who resided (until her early death,) in the northern section of this State, in perfect obscurity; but whose poems are now admired in Europe as well as throughout this country. The N. Y. Evening Post furnishes the following notice of a younger sister of Miss D., whose history is similar. The Philadelphia National Gazette says of the latter, "The specimens of her juvenile productions which are given, will astonish even the scientific reader, who associates intellectual precocity with the premature development of the supposed organs of the mind and affections. An early death from consumption is nearly always the consequence in extraordinary cases of this kind; and the present adds another to the touching instances which the history of infantile genius affords." The Evening Post intimates that the "Literary Remains" of Miss Margaret M. Davidson, will probably be published.]

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Among the deaths mentioned in the journals, is that of Miss Margaret Miller Davidson, which took place at Saratoga Springs, in the 16th year of her age. She was the sister of Lucretia M. Davidson, whose literary remains have been published, and were deemed so extraordinary that one of the most eminent authors of the age thought them worthy of a notice from his pen in the Quarterly Review. Margaret, the younger sister, whose death has recently occurred, was, if possible, a more extraordinary person than the elder poetess. Her intellectual powers showed indications of astonishing strength and maturity, at an age when she was scarcely out of her infancy. When she was but five years old she learned to write of her own accord, and in secret, by copying the printed characters in books, and the first use she made of the art was to commit to paper the verses which she even then composed. She observed, however, the greatest reserve in regard to her writings, and it was only by accident that her mother, in discovering a little hoard of her literary treasures, found that she had learned to write, and at that tender age had already become an author. The following lines were written at the age of nine years. We question whether the annals of literary composition can show any thing produced at that age, equal to them in merit, in propriety and beauty of thought, versification and command of language.

HOME.

I would fly from the city, would fly from its care,
To my own native plants and flowrets so fair,
To the cool grassy shade and the rivulet bright,
Which reflects the pale moon in its bosom of light,
Again would I view the old cottage so dear,
Where I sported a babe, without sorrow or fear;
I would leave this great city, so brilliant and gay,
For a peep at my home on this fair summer day.
I have friends whom I love, and would leave with
regret,
But the love of my home, oh! 'tis tenderer yet,
There a sister reposes unconscious in death,
'Twas there she first drew, and there yielded her
breath:
A father I love is away from me now,
Oh! could I but print a sweet kiss on his brow,
Or smooth the gray locks to my fond heart so dear,
How quickly would vanish each trace of a tear.
Attentive I listen to pleasure's gay call,
But my own happy home—it is dearer than all.

Her moral faculties were unfolded with the same prematurity as her intellectual. She is described to us as one of the most conscientious, right-minded and affectionate of human beings, overflowing with the kindest and most generous sympathies.

A shade of melancholy, however, always seemed to rest upon her mind, as if a presentiment of [illegible] fate was continually present. [illegible] organization [illegible] of subtler [illegible] emotions.

The following is the last thing she wrote. It is addressed to her mother, and seems to have been composed in the prospect of approaching dissolution:

Oh mother, would the power were mine
To wake the strain thou lov'st to hear,
And breathe each trembling new-born thought
Within thy fondly listening ear,
As when in days of health and glee,
My hopes and fancies wandered free.

But, mother, now a shade hath passed
Athwart my brightest visions here;
A cloud of darkest gloom hath wrapt
The remnant of my brief career!
No song, no echo, can I win,
The sparkling fount hath dried within.

The torch of earthly hope burns dim,
And fancy spreads her wings no more,
And oh, how vain and trivial seem
The pleasure that I prized before;
My soul, with trembling steps and slow,
Is struggling on through doubt and strife:
Oh, may it prove as time rolls on,
The pathway to eternal life!
Then, when my cares and fears are o'er,
I'll sing thee, as in "days of yore."

I said that hope had passed from earth,
'Twas but to fold her wings in Heaven,
To whisper of the soul's new birth,
Of sinners saved and sins forgiven;
When *mine* are washed in tears away,
Then shall my spirit swell my lay.

When God shall guide my soul above,
By the soft chords of Heavenly love—
When the vain cares of earth depart,
And tuneful voices swell my heart—
Then shall each word, each note I raise,
Burst forth in pealing hymns of praise,
And all not offered at his shrine,
Dear mother, I will place on thine.

Saratoga Springs, November, 1838.

The Rev. C. W. Howard, the agent at London for the State of Georgia for the purpose of procuring copies of the records relating to the Colonial History of that State, has received permission to examine and transcribe the records.

About four hundred boats, laden with produce, valued at one million five hundred thousand dollars, have been detained on the Erie Canal by the closing of the navigation.

A verdict for $7,130 has been given in favour of Mr. Francis W. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, who sued Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, in the U. S. District Court of Maryland, for injury sustained by himself and wife in the upsetting of a coach owned by the defendants.

Gedney's Channel.—A letter from Capt. Smith, of the U. S. ship Ohio, states that that ship went to sea through Gedney's channel, on Tuesday, there being at the time 28 and a half feet water on the bar.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday,
Dec. 12, 1838.

The Speaker of the Senate announced the following standing committees, viz:

Accounts.—Messrs. Rogers, Fraley, (city) Kingsbury, Williams, Ewing.

Claims.—Strohm, Miller, (Berks) Irvin, Cassatt, Coplan.

Judiciary System.—Pearson, Barclay, Williams, Ewing, Bell.

Militia.—Rogers, Myers, Case, Snyder, Hays.

Banks.—Fraley, (city) Strohm, Michler, Kingsbury, Fraley, (Schuylkill.)

Education.—Ewing, Sterett, Carpenter, Caldwell, Paul.

Roads, Inland Navigation, &c.—Strohm, Miller, (city) Irvin, Sterett, Hanna.

Agriculture.—Fraley, (Schuylkill) Caldwell, Myers, McConkey, Killinger.

Vice and Immorality.—Fullerton, McConkey, Miller, (Berks) Caldwell, Wagner.

Corporations.—Michler, Fraley, (city) Fraley, (Schuylkill) Hays, Hanna.

Estates and Escheats.—Barclay, Bell, Williams, Michler, Carpenter.

Revenue Bills.—Miller, (city) Rogers, Sterett, Cassatt, Kingsbury.

Private Claims.—Paul, Irvin, Miller, (Berks) Hanna.

Library.—Miller, (city) Michler, Pearson.

Public Buildings.—Caldwell, Snyder, Case, Wagner, Barclay.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Michler and Fraley, of Schuylkill, tellers, and at 11 o'clock, proceeded to open and read the returns of the late Gubernatorial election; from which it would seem that there were polled in all, 250,146 votes—of which Joseph Ritner received 122,325, and D. R. Porter 127,821; shewing a majority for the latter of 5,946 votes.

From the New Orleans Bee of Dec. 8.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT ST. JUAN DE ULLOA.

We are indebted to the Captain of the Meteore for the following ample and highly interesting details respecting the expedition and the attack upon the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa.

After the arrival of Admiral Baudin off the coast of Mexico, M. Leroy, one of the commanders, was despatched to the city of Mexico, to make known to the Government the ultimatum of France. A few days after, he returned, without bringing any satisfactory reply. The next morning a letter was received, in which Mr. Baudin was requested to repair to Jalapa, in order to treat with the envoys of the Government, and to send away a part of his forces, that Mexico might not appear to be compelled to yield to violence. The admiral consented to the first conditions, but refused positively to listen to the second. He therefore took his departure, and was saluted with a salvo of nineteen guns on his entrance into Vera Cruz.

On his return, he stated that the envoys had accepted all the conditions imposed by France, with a single exception, viz: that by virtue of which Mexico was to authorize sales by retail to be made by the French; and that the envoys had wished to consult the Government respecting this point. M. Baudin added that he had granted them a few days more, but if at the expiration of this period the replies still continued unsatisfactory, hostilities would immediately commence.

On the morning of the 27th, the bomb vessels Cyclop and Vulcan were towed by the steamboats as far as the middle of the shoals which bound the eastern side, where they anchored. The Nereide, commanded by the admiral, the Gloire and Iphigenie took their places afterwards on the line. In the meanwhile, some of the Mexican envoys went on board of the admiral's vessel, and sought to obtain a respite. At 25 minutes past two, they left the frigate. The signal to prepare for action was given at 28 minutes past 2, the fire commenced, and continued nearly four hours without intermission. The Prince de Joinville, unwilling to remain a spectator, asked permission of Admiral Baudin [illegible] the action, and without waiting [illegible] Cavollero, one of the strongest towers of the fort, exploded about 5 o'clock, P. M. The portions of the fort demolished by the frigates were in a most deplorable condition, the embrasures being entirely dismounted and battered to pieces. At 5 o'clock the guns of the Mexicans were nearly silenced.

The frigate La Gloire was then removed by the steamboat Meteore. The fire of the two others continued until nightfall. It was then kept up solely by the bomb vessels. Just as the frigate Admiral was about to set sail, a canoe approached from the fortress and demanded a truce, that the dead and the wounded who were buried under the ruins might be withdrawn. The admiral replied that he could not grant a truce, but that he would send a summons to capitulate, and that if it were not signed by six o'clock, A. M. of the 28th, he would recommence his attack on the fort and city. The terms of surrender were accepted, and at break of day all the boats of the squadron were sent to carry off the rest of the garrison. The surgeons of the different vessels were likewise sent to attend the wounded of the enemy, who were subsequently removed to Vera Cruz.

In this action, which was continued two hours and a half by two of the frigates and four by the third, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side 5 men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty-three wounded, two of whom were officers.

The Mexicans have suffered immensely. The Captain of the Meteore, with whom we conversed, gave us a touching description of the carnage. The shore was covered with the dead and dying, and the piteous cries of the latter were heard amid all the din and tumult of the battle.

In case this attack had proved unsuccessful, a force composed of 500 marines and 300 cannoneers was ready to assault the fort; and the steamboats being furnished with bridges to be cast upon the walls, the castle would have been carried by assault.

We must not omit adding, that throughout this affair the conduct of Admiral Baudin was marked by generosity. He refrained from firing upon the city, and though he was strongly advised to attack the fort during the night, which would have given him an immense advantage, he replied that he would only fight the enemy in the day. The other steam vessels belonging to the squadron took no share in the action, as there was not room enough for their operations.

The French vessels still continue to cruize in the neighborhood of the coast of Mexico, to prevent the entrance of vessels in any other port than that of Vera Cruz.

We are told that the English consul had requested admiral Baudin to spare his house, if he attacked the city. The admiral promised to observe his request. By a curious fatality the only bomb that reached the town, fell and exploded near the dwelling of this functionary, carrying away a portion of the roof.

The French squadron now consists of twenty three vessels.

The number of students at Dickinson College, Carlisle, including the grammar schools, is 223; of these 121 are in the collegiate department.

Appointment by the Post-Master General.—William Gilmore, Esq. to be Post-Master at Chambersburg, in the room of Col. John Findlay, deceased.

Poetry.

ON THE DEATH OF A SISTER.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

I know that we must part; day after day
I saw the dread Destroyer win his way.
That hollow cough first rang the fatal knell,
As on my ear its prophet-warning fell;
Feeble and slow the once light footstep grew,
Thy wasting cheek put on death's pallid hue,
Thy thin, hot hand to mine more weakly clung.
Each sweet 'Good night' fell fainter from thy tongue.
I know that we must part—no power could save,
Thy quiet goodness from an early grave;
Those eyes so dull, though kind each glance they cast,
Looking a sister's fondness to the last;
Thy lips so pale, that gently pressed my cheek,
Thy voice—alas! thou couldst but try to speak;
All told thy doom; I felt it at my heart;
The shaft had struck—I knew that we must part.

And we have parted, Mary—thou art gone!
Gone in thine innocence, meek suffering one!
Thy weary spirit breathed itself to sleep,
So peacefully, it seemed a sin to weep,
In those fond watchers who around thee stood,
And felt, even then, that God was greatly good,
Like stars that struggle through the clouds of night,
Thine eyes one moment caught a glorious light,
As if to thee, in that dread hour, 'twere given
To know on earth what faith believes in Heaven;
Then like tired breezes didst thou sink to rest,
Nor one, one pang the awful change confessed.
Death stole in softness o'er that lovely face,
And touched each feature with a new born grace;
On cheek and brow unearthly beauty lay,
And told that life's poor cares had passed away.
In my last hour be Heaven so kind to me,
I ask no more than this—to die like thee.

But we have parted, Mary—thou art dead!
On its last resting-place I laid thy head,
Then by the coffin-side knelt down, and took
A brother's farewell kiss and farewell look;
Those marble lips no kindred kiss returned;
From those veiled orbs no glance responsive burned;
Ah! then I felt that thou hadst passed away,
That the sweet face I gazed on was but clay;
And then came memory, with her busy throng
Of tender images, forgotten long.
Years hurried back, and as they swiftly rolled,
I saw thee—heard thee, as in days of old;
Sad and more sad each sacred feeling grew,
Manhood was moved, and sorrow claimed her due;
Thick, thick and fast the burning tear-drops started,
I turned away, and felt that we had parted.

But not for ever—in the silent tomb,
Where thou art laid, thy kindred shall find room;
A little while—a few short years of pain,
And, one by one, we'll come to thee again.
The kind old Father shall seek out the place,
And rest with thee, the youngest of the race;
The dear, dear Mother—bent with age and grief—
Shall lay her head by thine, in sweet relief;
Sister and Brother, and that faithful Friend—
True from the first and tender to the end—
All, all, in His good time—who placed us here,
To live, to love, to die and disappear—
Shall come and make their quiet bed with thee,
Beneath the shadow of that spreading tree;
With thee to sleep, through death's long dreamless
night,
With thee rise up, and bless the morning light.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

shown, satisfactorily to the [illegible]
great scheme of good to mankind, so in that of African Colonization, designed to confer large and lasting good upon a whole race of men and [illegible]

PENMANSHIP.

Messrs. Editors—Facts fully prove that "*copy writing*" can be almost entirely dispensed with, and by it millions of money and time saved, and penmanship greatly improved. Parents and teachers must be fully aware of the fact, that writing books, with little or no improvement, are exceedingly common in schools. Not unfrequently the last page in the book is not as well executed as the first, and a book just completed and returned from school is not as good as one returned a year previous. Teachers, however, are not in fault, but the s[illegible]

It is also [illegible] deaf and dumb [illegible] ting copies, [illegible] of the country; and [illegible]tion, or contact, in any form, or [illegible] would be pollution to its character and [illegible] its hopes of doing good as a cause of humanity, civilization, philanth[illegible]

with that of deaf mutes, are equally successful with them, in acquiring this useful and beautiful accomplishment. I hope I shall be excused for naming the Washington Institute of this city as an example. In that school, as in many others which I might name, penmanship, spelling, reading, grammar, composition, and, what may seem a strange thing in a school, *thinking*, are combined in one and the same exercise. The result is, that the pupils do more and better work in each of the branches named, in one year, than ever can be produced by the common system of *parrotisms* in four.

If one principle, "*learning tools by their use*," is strictly adhered to, numerous plans may be adopted with nearly the same results. I have known pupils to make the first attempt at forming a written character by the study of geography; and while they acquired by this aid a more complete, and definite, and rapid knowledge of this highly interesting and useful subject of instruction for *young* children, though they could do without it, they acquired, rapidly, skill and facility in this art without using a sheet of paper, and scarcely a moment of time exclusively for that purpose.

A more common, and for general practice, perhaps, a better method, is for the pupil to write the names of some common objects, say cat, man, woman, apple, lime, and others which will require little more of the child in forming them than the *o* and the double curve, or last part of the *n*. It is rather preferable to omit the more irregular letters, such as s, x, and z, until the child has acquired a little skill, and with it confidence, in forming the most simple elements, but by applying them to their legitimate use, the forming of words and expression of ideas.

The pupil will not be satisfied long in forming single words; he will be eager to form them into sentences for the expression of his own thoughts. After he has written dog, he will desire to express in writing something which the dog can do.

A teacher who pursued this plan with her pupils, told a little boy of six years that he might write something about singing: he immediately wrote upon his slate, "Men sing, ladies sing, boys sing, girls sing, frogs sing, and I love to hear singing." The lady remarked that the exercise of writing sentences was uniformly preferred by her pupils to any other exercise in her school; and that after she adopted it she had no more trouble with mistakes in spelling; that it was a very rare thing for a child to commit an error on that subject.

With the object of some system in view, it is well to request the pupils to make out a written list of different classes of articles in common use, such as food, clothing, implements, animals, plants, minerals, &c., &c. Let them commence with articles of food, beginning with the letter A, then B, C, and so on through the alphabet. Let the whole be done on slates, as the first exercise, and for correcting any bad spelling or any other error; then let it be transcribed in a book ruled for the purpose.

When a written catalogue of some dozen or hundreds of words is formed by the pupil, let him give some brief description of the articles named, taking them in the order written, giving three or four lines to each.

Among other advantages of this practical system of penmanship, is a facility of reading writing, a rare qualification even among literary men. Habits of observation are also promoted, definite, instead of vague ideas are formed, with a facility, correctness, and neatness of description, embracing not only penmanship and spelling, but grammar, rhetoric, logic, and good taste.

For myself, whatever else I did omit in a school, I would not omit one day, or one half day, a written expression of every pupil's own ideas.

I am glad to be able to refer any who may be interested in this system to a small treatise on the subject by Thomas P. Dolbear, entitled "*Intellectual Writing Lessons*," to be had of J. Orville Taylor, 138 Fulton street, New York.

I remain, as ever, yours sincerely,
J. HOLBROOK.

ROBERTSON'S LETTERS ON PARAGUAY.

(*Continued.*)

In *pursuing* our account of this work, we must *try back*; for, though we jumped on to Paraguay in our first notice, there were some things on the road which it would be balking our readers to pass unnoticed. Thus, for example, an evening bath at Santa Fe.

"Twilight was just beginning to cast her shades over the Santa Fecinos, and the moon rose in great splendour above the horizon, to show that her silver beams would soon turn the coming night into serenest day. There is a lustre and magnificence, a brilliant, yet placid glory in the moonlight of those regions of unclouded sky, and atmosphere uncontaminated by fogs, that to be appreciated must be enjoyed. The family party now, instead of being congregated, as after the siesta, under the porch, was grouped in the patio, and increased by the advent of many friends and neighbours of both sexes. They were all going to bathe in the glassy stream that laves the green-swarded banks by which it gently glides. Don Luis asked me to accompany them; and, though it was certainly new to me, and seemed not a little odd, that I should be invited, with others of my own sex, to accompany the ladies to their bath, I never doubted we were to part company at the water's edge. I, of course, consented to become one of so novel and interesting a party; and forth we sallied. The ladies were attended by a great many female slaves, bearing their mistresses' wearing apparel. As we moved onward, *en masse*, many was the joke, and loud the laugh, which cheered us on our way. Much too plain and primitive, however, for reiteration, was the language in which the whole conversation was couched. At length the shining river arose upon our view, its waters rippling and dimpling under the dancing beams of the moon. But guess, my friend, if you can, my astonishment, when, on reaching the banks, I saw the Santa Fecina Naiada, who had taken to the stream before our arrival, bandying their jokes in high glee with the gentlemen who were bathing a little way above them. It is true they were all dressed, the ladies in white robes, and the gentlemen in white drawers; but there was in the exhibition something that ran rather counter to my preconceived notions of propriety and decorum. As I stood by, I saw the whole inhabitants of Santa Fe (for I suppose scarcely one was left in the houses) carry on their aquatic gambols as familiarly as if they had been whirling through the mazes of a quadrille. Merry-making, revelry, and laughter, were the order of the evening; and yet, from all I heard and saw, during much subsequent intercourse with this people, I verily believe that their bathing diversions were quite as innocent as a rigid Mussulman would think our European ball-room scenes to be. An over-rigid judgment passed by a foreigner on the inhabitants of Santa Fe, because of their mode of bathing, would be as unjustifiable, and as erroneous, as that of the Mahometan censor on the women of England, France, and America, because, like those in his country, they are not cooped up in the harem. At length, our party emerged from the water. The ladies were dressed with great dexterity by their maids; the wet bathing-clothes were collected; the hair, the long beautiful tresses of black hair, which had

Congress, to separate without [illegible]
nation, the parties had referred the matters in contro-
versy, the long [illegible]

been kept up with a comb before the bath was taken, now floated in luxuriant abundance over the shoulders, and much under the waists of the Santa Fecinas, as in slow procession they returned to their respective homes. They were careful that they might not walk too fast, that they might not lose the benefit of their refreshing dip; and when, on arrival at home, they assembled, in tertulia, at their porches, or in their patios, their hair, like a veil, continued to shroud almost every part of them but their face. They alleged that they could no otherwise have their tresses and ringlets dried

and Mr. Sexton, were appointed the committee.
Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

[illegible] embarrassment [illegible]ering some rather puzzling questions. The evening was closed in (notwithstanding the heat) with a hot supper, abundance of wine, more water-melons, and cigars; of which latter, I am sorry to say, the ladies partook with apparently the greatest relish."

A rich Gaucho is also a portrait worth copying.

"This prince of the Gauchos was a prince in nothing more than in that noble simplicity which characterised his whole deportment. He was too high in his own sphere of action to fear competition; too independent to condescend to civility for mere personal advantage; and too ingenuous to admit into his breast a thought of acting the hypocrite. He continued sitting on his horse, and kept up a familiar chit-chat with all around. Every now and then he lighted his cigar by striking fire with a flint and steel on tinder kept in a polished tip of horn, which was embossed with silver, and had a gold chain attached to it, by which the lid, or rather extinguisher, depended, while the horn was in use. As I looked at him I could not but admire his singularly handsome face and dignified mien. His small mouth, and strictly Grecian nose; his noble forehead, and fine head thinly strewed with silver locks; his penetrating blue eyes, and countenance as hale and ruddy as if he had spent his days in Norway, instead of riding over the Pampas, were all remarkable. Then. for his attire, according to the style and fashion of the country, it was magnificent. His poncho had been made in Peru, and, beside being of the richest material, was embroidered on a white ground in superb style. Beneath it he wore a jacket of the finest India coth, covering a white satin waistcoat, which, like his poncho, was beutifully embroidered, and adorned with small gold buttons, each depending from a little link of chain of the same metal. He had no cravat, and the collar and front of his shirt displayed, upon fine French cambric, the richest specimens of tambouring which could be furnished in Paraguay. His lower vestment was of black velvet, open at the knees, and, like the waistcoat, adorned with gold buttons, depending also from little links of chain, evidently never intended for connexion with the button-holes. From under this part of his dress were to be seen the fringed and tamboured extremities of a pair of drawers, made of the fine Paraguay cloth. They were ample as the Turkoman's trousers, white as the driven snow, and hung down to the calf of the leg, just far enough to show under them a pair of brown stockings. manufactured in Peru from the best Vicuna wool. The potro boots of Senor Candioti fitted his feet and ankles, as a French glove fits the hand, and the tops of them were turned over, so as to give them the air of buskins. To these boots were attached a pair of unwieldly silver spurs. brightly polished. To complete his personal attire, the princely Gaucho wore a large Peruvian straw hat, with a black velvet band around it, while his waist was girded with a rich crimson sash of silk, serving the treble purpose of riding-belt, braces, and girdle for a huge knife in a morocco sheath, from which protruded a massive silver handle. Gorgeous as was the apparel of the rider, it was, if possible, outdone by the caparison of his horse. Here all was silver, elaborately wrought, and curiously inlaid. The peaks of the saddle, and the complicated head-piece of the bridle, were covered with the precious metal; the reins were embossed with it; and in the manufacture of the stirrups there must have been exhausted all the ingenuity of the best Peruvian silversmith, with at least ten pounds of plata pina (or virgin silver) to work upon. Such, in character and person, was Candioti, the patriarch of Santa Fe."—*Lit. Gaz.*

Extracts from Holden's Address before the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, on

"PUNCTUALITY."

How ruinous is this want of punctuality to a mechanic's success in business. As soon as it is well known that he is unfaithful to his promises, his good customers begin to leave him. They intend to pay for their articles, and they must have them punctually. The customers left to a mechanic whose reputation is established for this system of deceiving—of promising without performing—are those who are not prompt to pay in their turn—and have therefore been turned away where MR. PUNCTUALITY hangs out his sign: For he has business enough to do for those who have learned his value, and will promptly pay for his labor. How such a want of fidelity must weigh a man down! He works as hard, and often harder, after his fashion, than the one just named—but from this vile habit that has fastened upon him, is always behind his work. And his apprentices, with this influence, go forth into the world to provide for themselves—to erect their shop somewhere, and earn a livelihood. But how have they been mis-educated! Their master may have been an ingenious workman—he may have learned them the most intricate refinements of his trade—but he has also fastened upon them that, which, with all their skill, will very likely be a hindrance to them all their lives. A five or six years example has made them negligent to fulfil their promises—has induced them into the same procrastinating habits which so injured their master. Like the youth, who, living within the influence of an intemperate father, sees the effects of his indulgence with horror at first—but in whom every repetition subdues a little of that horror—until, when the lad reaches manhood very likely he sees nothing objectionable in indulging, and probably not only becomes a drunkard himself but plunges into other vices incidental to that habit—so will this example of the master, in nine cases in ten, not only undermine professional integrity, but it will also affect the moral man. And punctuality in business will not be more neglected than will punctuality in the duties of the citizen, the husband, the father. If it were my son, I would rather, at the end of seven years' apprenticeship, he should leave the workshop totally ignorant of the trade for which he entered, than that he should come out nicely versed in his trade, but with his morals affected by a looseness in his veracity—by a disregard of his pledged word—tainted by the wicked thought, that if not bound by a written bond, he is not liable to fulfil—as though the mere forming of a few letters upon paper, beneath a promise, were any more binding upon an honest man, than words spoken—with that oracular power God has given us—by the tongue and from the heart!

* * * * * *

There is one evil in the catalogue that springs from a want of punctuality, that should be spoken of by every mechanic, in decided terms of disapprobation. It is that habit which induces some of our employers to neglect to pay us our small debts. How frequently does a mechanic, in commonly good times, find himself—after spending a day it may be, in endeavoring to collect a few small bills—put off, by a number, with a request to call again—it is not convenient to pay at present! He wants lumber, or paper or lime, or others of the numerous articles necessary to mechanical business—and looking over the bills due, he selects those against men who he thinks can easily pay the trifle they owe, and starts on his tour. There are men who promptly pay their small dues, and they are entitled to our respect—but the system is now so general as to be a serious annoyance to us, by which the mechanic is compelled to wait long, and dance attendance often, for his honest debts. It is a system so burdensome as to deserve all our opposition. How little do men think, as they thoughtlessly turn away a bill for labor performed, that they are palsying the arm of the mechanic. If he cannot collect, he cannot pay or buy— [illegible] were 72 emigrants [illegible] waiting for his pay, cannot pay in turn; and he who is [illegible] of Virginia, was called to the chair [illegible] and the $5 that is withheld in the first instance, is kept, it may be, from passing through twenty hands ere it stop.

* * * * *

This Association stands high in the estimation of the public—and it ought to. It embraces a large amount of the mechanical skill and virtue among our various tribes; and it cannot be a question whether we are just to ourselves and our successors, if we allow it to linger along, sometimes doing but little, because we [illegible]

[illegible]ington City Colonization Society [illegible]
The Society then adjourned.

[illegible] power lies within the circumference of action of these two hundred mechanics! We may preserve ourselves in a good measure from poverty, and from intemperance, its promoter, if we are but punctual to our engagements! If we do only this last duty—that of watching over and warning each other, if need there be, against the crowning curse of the day. *Intemperance*—we do a work in itself complete. How much has been done to relieve the world of this incubus—yet how infectious and prevalent it still is! Look around and see how it is prostrating the noblest men! laying waste the dearest, only earthly hopes of parents and wives and children! It is one of the most insidious and certain modes to ruin men the world ever saw!

Is there no danger among ourselves? no danger that it will creep into our ranks, and pick off, as it often does elsewhere, the best men?

If but this one point be gained by our rallying together punctually, and doing our duties faithfully, that of *nipping in the bud the first symptoms of that disease which leadeth so many to a loathsome death*—how ample will be our reward! And we need only look upon the picture of the domestic hearth, surrounded by the matron and her children, industriously engaged and waiting cheerfully for the husband and father to return from his daily toil—or see them gladly hastening to meet him, as he enters;—and then on that picture, true to the life, which shadows forth the bloated form of the once temperate man, tottering home to that little circle, now care-worn, and miserable—the little ones hiding from his wrath rather than hastening to win his caress;—we need but make these contrasts—and who has not seen them?—to be stimulated to all vigilance among ourselves, lest that fate shall be ours—than which, though I may to-morrow fall, I would prefer the most torturing disease.

* * * * * *

There is no single word of more importance to our success, as mechanics—as men. Upon every movement of God's universe, is legibly stamped—*Punctuality!* Its movements should be *our* exemplar. Inferior to no virtue, it should be the word holding a high rank in the apprentice's and the master's code of laws. Blending this with one other—*Honesty!*—and uniting them beautifully in his life, the mechanic would be a man to be patterned after, though his name might never be heard of beyond the precincts of his own neighborhood!

Punctuality and *Honesty!* Show me a man in whose life these virtues form a copartnership, and I will show you a man who will be most truly loved and valued by those that know him the most intimately: whose quiet example—though he may never move but in the little round marked out by his duties as a citizen and a mechanic—will be more valuable than gold to those who shall be blessed with its light and guidance: a man who will be cherished and honored while living—and dying, will leave the color of a good name and example, that many years will scarcely dissipate!

THE MECHANICS' RELIGION.

In recommending religion let me not be understood as recommending this or that sect. The Christian army is divided into many battalions, differing in their name, uniform, colours, watchwords, and tactics: while they agreed in recognising the same master, and fighting for the same cause, against the same foe, and with the same arms. The reader of these pages, with the Bible in his hand, has already chosen for himself, or ought to do so without delay. In regard to this choice I would not interfere. Not that I am indifferent; on the contrary, my own convictions are strong; but it is no part of my plan to make proselytes, or even to betray my partialities. The grand object of this paper will be attained, if I can persuade the reader to join himself to the number of true Christians. And I am willing to describe the true Christian in the words of Chief Justice Hale, that ornament as well of the bench as of the Church of England.

"He who fears the God of heaven and earth," such is Judge Hale's description of the good man, "walks humbly before him, thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by Jesus Christ, and strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience. He is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty. He walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and holds no confederacy with any lust or known sin. If he falls in the least measure he is restless till he has made his peace by true repentance. He is true to his promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the poor sincere in his devotion. He will not deliberately dishonour God, although secure of impunity; he hath his hopes and his conversation in heaven, and dares not do any thing unjustly, be it ever so much to his advantage; and all this because he loves him, and fears him, as well for his goodness as his greatness.

"Such a man," continues Hale, "whether he be an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian, an Independent or an Anabaptist; whether he wears a surplice or wears none; whether he hears organs or hears none; whether he kneels at the communion table, or for conscience sake stands or sits; he has the life of religion in him, and that life acts in him, and will conform his soul to the image of his Saviour, and go along with him to eternity, notwithstanding his practice or non-practice of things indifferent.

"On the other hand, if a man fears not the eternal God; if he can commit sin with presumption, drink excessively, swear vainly or falsely, cozen, lie, cheat, break his promises, live loosely; though at the same time he may be studious to practise every ceremony with a scrupulous exactness, or may, perhaps, as stubbornly oppose them; though he should cry down bishops or cry down presbytery; though he fasts all Lent, or feasts out of pretence of avoiding superstition, yet, notwithstanding these and a thousand more external conformities, or zealous opposition of them, he wants the life of religion."

It is impossible to conceive of greater folly than that of the man who pleads want of time, or hurry of business, in justification of his neglect of religion. It is bartering the greatest interest away for nothing—losing eternity for the chances of a moment.

[*American Mechanic.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Winter is coming:—the long files of wild geese on their way to the 'sunny south,' long since foretold its approach; and the fleecy flakes have already heralded its advent. Ready, or unready, it will soon be upon us; and much of our prosperity as farmers, and our comfort as individuals, is depending on the preparation we are making, or have made, to meet it. The man has little pretension to the character of a good farmer, who has not already made ample provision for his flocks and his herds; and prepared, in-door and out, for the wants and comforts of his family; such will not be offended if reminded of things by them already anticipated, while the heedless and the negligent need continual prompting to keep up with the months.

It should be remembered that an animal in high order the first of December is already half wintered. The quantity of food required to keep such an animal in good heart through the winter, and bring him out smart and active in the spring, is much less than when he is poor in the fall, and the danger of loss is reduced to the lowest possible rate. See then that your stock is in good condition.

It should be remembered that an animal provided with a good warm stable or bed, will, to winter equally well, require only three-fourths of the food necessary for one that runs at large and is exposed to the severity of the weather. Never undertake to fat an animal, without first making it comfortable. Much is annually lost by neglecting this precaution.

It should be remembered [illegible] that where grain is fed to stock, cooking it will cause it to afford at least one-fourth more nourishment than if given raw. Grinding aids its nutritive effect materially; but cooking, as by steaming, still more. Thus it has been found, by actual experiment, that half a bushel of corn, ground into meal and made into pudding, is equal in effect to three pecks, fed to swine in the usual way, a saving of no small moment where large numbers of hogs are fed. In feeding potatoes, the saving by steaming or boiling is equal to one half. Cobs and corn-stalks, made fine and steamed, will keep a horse or cow in better condition than the best hay; and these things are usually wasted.

It should be remembered that it is miserable policy to burn green wood; yet how many there are who rarely use any other. Did you ever calculate the quantity of dry wood it takes to drive off in steam the water from a green oak or beech stick? If you have, you can estimate the direct loss there is in the use of unseasoned wood. Add to this the vexations consequent on loss of time, temper, and comfort, and you will hesitate before you conclude to pass the winter by drawing and burning one green stick at a time. Wood cut in October will not season as well as if cut in the early part of the year; but the winds will carry off some of the moisture, and the wood will be much better than if direct from the forest or stump. No wood, however, should lie long after being cut into fire wood, without being placed under cover.

It should be remembered that the winter is the farmer's time to store his mind with useful knowledge; and his books and papers should be provided accordingly. In the winter, if he has calculated his affairs aright, the farmer is prepared to enjoy himself, and the society of his friends; to study books relating to his business, or those on subjects of general interest; and to attend to the education and welfare of his children. No farmer should be without a shelf of well selected books, among which should be found some of the best works on agriculture, such as the manuals of Chaptal or Davy; and no farmer who values his profession, or wishes to conduct his operations understandingly and profitably, will fail of having at command one or more of the agricultural periodicals of the country.

It should be remembered that ergot will produce disease in animals, and he who, *knowing* this fact, undertakes to winter his cattle on this substance, or on hay that contains it in large quantities, must expect little sympathy, if he finds his stock of cattle sadly decreased in the spring by the hoof-ail.

It should be remembered that all animals require shelter, and none perhaps more so than sheep; yet the barbarous and irrational custom prevails, of giving them the 'cold side of the barn,' and allowing them to endure the severest storms without protection of any kind. Is it wonderful then that multitudes of these valuable animals perish yearly; or that farmers pay dearly for their inattention in this respect?

It should be remembered, that care, prudence and economy, are necessary to success in life in any department, and in none more so than in that of the farmer. Riches are of no value, any farther than they furnish the means of benefitting ourselves and others. The greater part of the men who have attained competence and wealth in this country have done it by their own unaided exertions; and the men who have made themselves the most distinguished in the annals of our country, have come up from the ranks of the people, supported only by their industry, integrity and talents. A farmer has no right to be ignorant—he has no right to be idle;—industry and intelligence take a bond of fate, and ensure success. The favours of fortune are open to all; but no matter of what nature they may be, they can only be won by intelligent and well directed toil.

AMERICAN FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Hitherto we in this country have been mainly compelled to introduce from abroad our agricultural implements, or at least their models; but since the attention of the public in this country, principally by means of agricultural journals, has been called to this subject, and the necessity of an improved system of cultivation to the prosperity of the nation demonstrated, the ingenuity of our farming mechanics has been put in requisition, and already we see in the foreign papers that our agricultural implements are taking the same rank in their fields, that our machinery does in their manufactories.

The last No. of the London Farmers' Magazine contains a most flattering notice of the performance of the revolving Horse Rake as made in this country, and delineated in the present volume of the Genesee Farmer; and Green's Straw Cutter, in the same and in other English and Scottish Journals, is pronounced in ease, rapidity, and excellence of execution, superior to any other straw cutting machine yet known. These facts we consider quite complimentary to the tact and skill of our mechanics, and the progress of agricultural improvement in this country.—*Genesee Farmer.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

As of all existing languages and literatures, the English is most replete with benefit to the human race, so it is overspreading the earth with a rapidity far exceeding any other. With a partial exception in Canada, English is the language of the continent of America, north of Mexico; and at the existing rate of increase there will be a hundred millions speaking English in the United States at the end of this century. In the West India Islands we have given our language to a population collected from various parts of Africa; and by this circumstance alone they have been brought many centuries nearer civilization than their countrymen in Africa, who may for ages grope about in the dark, destitute of any means of acquiring true religion and science. Their dialect is an uncouth perversion of English suited to the present crude state of their ideas; but their literature will be the literature of England, and their language will gradually be conformed to the same standard. More recently the English language has taken root in the continent of Africa itself, and a nation is being formed by means of it in the extensive territory belonging to the Cape out of a curious mixture of different races. But the scene of its greatest triumph will be in Asia. To the south a new continent is being peopled with the English race; to the north an ancient people who have always taken the lead in the progress of religion and science in the east have adopted the English language as their language of education; by means of which they are becoming animated by a new spirit, and are entering at once upon the improved knowledge of Europe, the fruit of the labour and invention of successive ages. The English language not many generations hence will be spoken by millions in all the four quarters of the globe; and our learning, our morals, our principles of constitutional liberty, and our religion, embodied in the established literature, and diffused through the genius of the vernacular languages, will spread far and wide among the nations.

A THEORY KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.

Certain inscriptions on some rocks in Dighton, Massachusetts have been claimed as made by the Northmen who are said to have visited this country centuries previous to the voyages of Columbus. Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, who has carefully examined the claims made by the Northmen, and leans somewhat to a belief in them, is nevertheless satisfied that the part of the evidence resting on the Dighton inscriptions amounts to nothing. In a late lecture in Boston, Gov. Everett stated that Mr. Catlin, in answer to a question from him (Governor Everett) whether he had ever seen such inscriptions in the Indian country, said that he had seen hundreds of them on white quartz rock and that if he had copied all of them they would have filled a volume of more than a thousand pages. He had seen a high wall of this beautiful rock, of some miles in length, completely covered with inscriptions of precisely the same character as those on the Dighton Rock.

MINERAL WEALTH IN IRELAND.

In the British and Foreign Quarterly for July last is an admirable article on "State Labour in Ireland," in which the vast mineral resources of the southern portion of that country are clearly set forth; and also the unparalleled facilities of transit by means of its rivers. Among the former are mines of copper, lead, and strong indications of nobler metals. On the banks of the Shannon are inexhaustible quarries of the finest slate. This latter production is, we are happy to see, about te be rendered profitable by a company so formed as to ensure its becoming unusually valuable. The demand for slates is so extensive that the quarries of Wales are not able to supply it. The same stratum has hitherto remained in Ireland unproductive, while the population are starving for want of employment! We send millions to South America to work mines which yield no return, while districts, much richer in minerals, are neglected in our own country. We lend millions to Spaniards and Portuguese, whose governments are insolvent, and pay neither principal nor interest, and leave the almost inexhaustible quarries and minerale of Ireland unexplored. If Mr. O'Connel were to turn his active mind to giving, through the medium of English capital, employment to his unemployed countrymen, he would effect far more good than by his agitation. Colonel Burgoyne, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, set forth, in the strongest and clearest light, the vast field for profitable enterprise, now open in the south of Ireland; and we heartily rejoice that a commencement has been made towards working the slate quarries and lead mines near Limerick, which cannot fail to prove a hundred times more profitable than speculations in wild and distant regions, while it benefits Ireland and sets an example which cannot be too soon followed.

We learn from a correspondent, that a skeleton Mummy of great antiquity from the ruins of ancient Thebes, will be opened this day, by Professor J. H. Miller, at Washington Medical College, of Baltimore.

This is but one of a number of very rare curiosities from the East, presented to Dr. M., by Commodore Elliott, of the United States Navy, as a testimonial of the intimate friendship of long standing which has existed between them.

It will doubtless be gratifying to the community at large to know, that Commodore Elliott, has already made a gift to his native state, through the accomplished and enlightened President of Washington Medical College, of the following interesting and curious relics, to be deposited hereafter in the College buildings:

A Sarcophagus.
A column from the plains of Troy.
A fragment of the tomb of Achilles.
A fragment of the Temple of the Sun of Balbec.
A slate (marble) from Sidon.
A mummy from Thebes.
A skeleton Mummy from its catacombs.
A cranium from the same.
AN IBIS—with many other articles of remote antiquity.

These monuments of times long since passed into the bosom of eternity, will be justly cherished with pride by our citizens—while the liberality of the donor will be as gratefully remembered.

A Mr. Grant who lately died at Haverhill, in this State, is stated to have weighed 337 pounds. A more extensive grant we venture to say was never *laid out*.
[*Boston Times.*

There are no fewer than forty-seven different engravings of her Majesty, and strange to say, not one represents the same face as any other of them.